Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-117
Monday
18 June 1990

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-117 *18 June 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

BULGARIA

Second Round of Assembly Elections Held 17 Jun 1
BSP Reportedly Wins 'Absolute Majority' *[AFP]* 1
Captures 28 More Seats *[BTA]* 1
Further 'Non-Official' Results *[BTA]* 1
Voting Reported 'Calm,' 'Tolerant' *[Sofia Radio]* 1
'Businesslike Atmosphere' *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Scattered Irregularities Reported *[BTA]* 2
Observers: Election 'Free,' 'Fair' *[AFP]* 3
Preelection Unrest, Student Strikes Continue 3
'Thousands' Demand Resignations *[BTA]* 3
Stara Zagora, Blagoevgrad 'Calm' *[Sofia Radio]* 3
Student Sit-ins Continue *[Sofia Radio]* 4
Youths Protest in Yambol *[BTA]* 4
Further on Demonstrations *[Sofia Radio]* 4
Commentary Urges 'Sincere' Motives *[Dimov in NARODNA ARMIYA 14 Jun]* 5
Disagreements, Accusations Mark Campaign's End 5
SDS Accused of Causing Unrest *[DUMA 14 Jun]* 5
DUMA Accuses SDS of 'Duplicity' *[14 Jun]* 6
Defense Minister Comments *[DUMA 14 Jun]* 6
CEC Confirms 'Abuses' *[BTA]* 7
Independent Council Calls for 'Peace' *[Sofia Radio]* 8
Central Election Commision Prepares for 2d Round 8
Sets New Regulations *[Sofia Radio]* 8
Further on Regulations *[Sofia Radio]* 9
Inspects Polling Stations *[Sofia Radio]* 9
Coverage of Environmental Conditions, Hazards 10
'Ecological Genocide' in Plovdiv *[TRUD 6 Jun]* 10
Danube Pollution Discussed in Bucharest *[Sofia Radio]* 10
Ruse-Giurgiu Pollution Also Discussed *[Sofia Radio]* 10
Joint Demonstration Held *[BTA]* 11
'Urgent Measures' Adopted *[BTA]* 11
Importance of Warsaw Pact Session Viewed *[Bochukov in DUMA 10 Jun]* 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Official Says Troop Withdrawal by Mar *[Vienna ORF Teletext]* 13
News Conference on Soviet Troop Withdrawal *[Prague Radio]* 13
Talks With USSR on Recompense for Damage *[Prague TV]* 13
Defense Spokesman on Pact Meeting, Budget *[Bratislava Radio]* 14
Vacek on CSFR Proposals at Pact Meeting *[Prague Radio]* 14
Foreign Minister in Favor of Both Pacts *[Bratislava Radio]* 14
People's Party To Be 'Constructive Opposition' *[Prague Radio]* 14
Havel Discusses Government With Forum, VPN *[Prague Radio]* 15
Political Life With Calfa, Others *[Prague Radio]* 15
Civic Forum Leader Urban Resigns *[AFP]* 15
8 Ministers From Old Cabinet in New Government *[AFP]* 16
Civic Forum Meets to Discuss Group's Future *[Prague Radio]* 16
Civic Forum Congress Procceedings *[Prague Radio]* 16
Interior Ministers' Statement on Collaborators *[Prague TV]* 16

Havel Calls for End to Screening of Citizens *[CTK]* 17
Background of Former Party Official's Arrest *[MLADA FRONTA 7 Jun]* 17
Colotka 'Suspected of Major Criminal Activity' *[Bratislava Radio]* 18
VPN Holds Meeting on Election Victory 18
Dubcek Attends *[Prague Radio]* 18
Approves Slovak Premier Candidate *[Bratislava Radio]* 19
Premier Candidate, Dubcek Speak *[Prague TV]* 19
Report on Slovak Government Session *[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Jun]* 19
Claim That Czechs Pay for Slovaks Denied *[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Jun]* 20
Shortfall in Soviet Gasoline Sent to Slovakia *[Bratislava Radio]* 21
More Details on New Communist Party *[MLADA FRONTA 6 Jun]* 21
Socialist Party Election Failure Viewed *[Prague Radio]* 22
Officials Discuss Party Politics on TV *[Prague TV]* 22
TV Discussion on Political Issues *[Prague TV]* 23
Principles of Nov Local Elections Outlined *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 8 Jun]* 25
Adamec Praised Brutality Against 1969 Protesters *[MLADA FRONTA 6 Jun]* 25
Government Members Disagree on Exchange Rate *[MLADA FRONTA 8 Jun]* 25
Aid to Non-European Socialist Countries To End *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 8 Jun]* 26
Government, IBM Agreement on Computer Center *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 6 Jun]* 26
Documents on New, U.S.-Sponsored University *[MLADA FRONTA 4 Jun]* 27
Data on Uranium Output, Reserves Published *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 8 Jun]* 27
New Director of Uranium Mines on Prospects *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 6 Jun]* 27
Science Official on CSFR Research Prospects *[RUDE PRAVO 5 Jun]* 27

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Unification Timetable Proposed, Contested 29
SPD Rejects CDU/DA Proposal *[ADN]* 29
Alliance 90 for Swift Reunification *[Hamburg DIE WELT 15 Jun]* 29
DSU Calls for Accession 'Today' *[ADN]* 29
Accession Motion Placed on Agenda *[ADN]* 29
Accession Motion Sent to Committees *[ADN]* 29
De Maiziere for 'Immediate Accession' *[ADN]* 29
Further on De Maiziere Statement *[ADN]* 30
CDU Group Supports De Maiziere *[ADN]* 30
Alliance '90/Greens Against Motion *[ADN]* 30
DSU Demands Speedy Unification *[ADN]* 31
DBD/DFD Reject Unification Call *[ADN]* 31
Meckel Urges Early All-German Elections *[ADN]* 31
DSU Rejects Amended Constitution Proposal *[BERLINER ALLGEMEINE 13 Jun]* 31
People's Chamber Adopts Constitutional Changes *[ADN]* 31
'Secret Plan' for GDR, FRG Armies Reported *[Hamburg BILD 15 Jun]* 32
Controversy With Poland on Foreign Trade Accounts *[BERLINER ALLGEMEINE 5 Jun]* 32
Marshall Fund To Open Office in E. Berlin *[ADN]* 32
Further Reportage on Red Army Faction Arrests 32
Diestel Details Stasi Ties *[ADN]* 32
Three Detained Not RAF Terrorists *[Hamburg DPA]* 33
AFP on Mistaken RAF Terrorists 33
Suspected Terrorist Arrested 15 Jun *[ADN]* 34
Terrorist Confirms Stasi Links *[ADN]* 34
RAF Threatens Officials *[ADN]* 34
Warrants for Other Terrorists Refused *[ADN]* 35
Further on GDR Support for RAF *[ADN]* 35
Stasi Eavesdropping Practices Reported *[Hamburg DIE WELT 14 Jun]* 35
Former Deputy Stasi Chief Wolf on RAF *[ADN]* 36
Cites Stasi Surveillance Policy *[ADN]* 36
Honecker Prosecution Sought for Aiding RAF *[ADN]* 36
Further on Prosecution Attempt *[Hamburg DPA]* 36
Stasi Reportedly Protected Arab Terrorists *[KURIER 17 Jun]* 36
Stasi 'Survival Rules' Discovered *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9-10 Jun]* 37

Reichenbach Views Trust Company, Combines *[Hamburg DIE WELT 7 Jun]* 38
People's Chamber Session Discusses Trust Law *[ADN]* 39
Christian Democrats Disclose Party Assets *[Hamburg DIE WELT 7 Jun]* 40
Parliament Relieves Prosecutor General of Post *[Hamburg DPA]* 40
Dismissal Called Unjustified *[Hamburg DPA]* 40
Acting Heads of GDR TV, Radio Appointed *[East Berlin Radio]* 41
Environment Official on Energy Sector Reshaping *[Hamburg DPA]* 41
Joint Commission Agrees on Environmental Union *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Jun]* 41

HUNGARY

Fur Interviewed on Warsaw Pact Membership *[Budapest TV]* 42
Queried on Plans To Leave Pact *[Budapest TV]* 42
Antall's Visit to FRG, France Previewed *[MTI]* 42
Government Condemns Romanian Government Action 43
Statement by Government Spokesman *[Budapest Radio]* 43
Foreign Ministry Statement *[MTI]* 43
Spokesman on Councils, Romania, Other Issues *[MTI]* 44
Socialist Party Lacks Presidential Candidate *[Budapest Radio]* 44
Social Democrats Vow Not To Undermine Government *[Budapest Radio]* 45
Democratic Forum Presidium Elects New Members *[Budapest Radio]* 45
Antall Speaks at MDF Conference *[Budapest TV]* 45
Local Authority Elections Scheduled 14 Oct *[MTI]* 45
MTI Kills Item on Council Elections 45
Petition Signed on Presidential Election *[MTI]* 46
Agricultural Minister on Reorganization, Tasks *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 7 Jun]* 46

POLAND

Siwicki, Onyszkiewicz on Warsaw Pact Changes *[PAP]* 47
Unification Memorandum Handed to German Envoys *[Warsaw Radio]* 47
Poland To Participate in Two-Plus-Four Talks *[Warsaw Radio]* 47
Radio, TV's Drawicz Announce Eurovision Union *[PAP]* 47
Walesa Addresses ILO Conference in Geneva *[PAP]* 47
Walesa on Political Developments, Western Capital *[TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC 8 Jun]* 48
Solidarity Activists Support Walesa Presidency *[PAP]* 52
Mazowiecki Addresses Citizen's Committee Meeting 52
Urges Political 'Partnership' *[Warsaw Radio]* 52
Committee Statement on Activity *[PAP]* 53
Breakup of Farmer's Road Block Authorized *[Warsaw Radio]* 53
Blockade Postponed Until Walesa Arrival *[PAP]* 53
Walesa Begins Talks *[PAP]* 53
Mlawa Farmers Suspend Blockade *[Warsaw Radio]* 53
PSL Condemns Use of Force *[Warsaw Radio]* 54
Farmers Solidarity Plans Protest in Warsaw *[Warsaw Radio]* 54
Railway Workers Committee on Pay Increase *[Warsaw TV]* 54
Center Accord Statement on Local Government *[PAP]* 54
Center Accord Leaders Meet Rzeszow Solidarity *[PAP]* 55
Civil Defense Units To Be Disbanded *[GAZETA WYBORCZA 5 Jun]* 55
New ZYCIE WARSZAWY Editors Appointed *[GAZETA WYBORCZA 5 Jun]* 55
Government Bans Alcohol Sales in Some Regions *[Warsaw Radio]* 55

ROMANIA

Interior Minister Ursu on Events *[Bucharest Radio]* 56
Explains Incidents With Gypsies *[Bucharest Radio]* 57
Vienna TV Reports Miners Beat Up Gypsies 58
Ursu: Dialogue With Students Open for 18 Jun *[ROMPRES]* 58
Campeanu in Hiding; Demands Miners' Departure *[Bucharest Radio]* 58
NLP's Campeanu Followed by 'Organized Gangs' *[ROMPRES]* 59
NLP Statement on Violence, Police Intervention *[ROMPRES]* 59

Campeanu on Violence; Reportedly Thanks Army *[Bucharest Radio]* 59
Casualty Toll for 13-14 Jun: 5 Dead, 467 Injured *[Bucharest Radio]* 59
1,000 Riot Suspects in Custody *[Bucharest Radio]* 60
Miners Meet Iliescu, Leave Bucharest 15 Jun *[ROMPRES]* 60
Roman on Miners Departure *[AFP]* 60
Further on Miners Departure *[ROMPRES]* 60
Roman 15 Jun News Conference on Events *[Bucharest Radio]* 60
Roman on 'Legionary-Type' Action of 'Gangs' *[ROMPRES]* 65
Ratiu Issues Statement on Attack by Miners *[ROMPRES]* 66
Tokes Calls for Another Revolution in Romania *[AFP]* 66
Union of Free Trade Unions for Press Freedom *[ROMPRES]* 66
Iliescu Addresses Miners 15 Jun *[Bucharest Radio]* 67
Interior Ministry Sees No Danger of Military Coup *[Vienna TV]* 70
Student Leader Criticizes Iliescu, Army *[ROMPRES]* 70
Casualty Toll 16 Jun: 6 Dead, 110 Wounded *[Bucharest Radio]* 70
Roman Visits University To Inspect Damage *[Bucharest Radio]* 70
Tension Said Rising in Timisoara *[Budapest Radio]* 71
Government Adopts Statement on Events 16 Jun *[Bucharest Radio]* 71
Government Communique on Unrest, 'Excesses' *[Bucharest Radio]* 71
NSF Communique Calls for Investigation *[ROMPRES]* 72
Budapest Radio Reports Detainees 'Tortured' 73
Situation Said Calm in Bucharest, Elsewhere *[Bucharest Radio]* 73
TV News Conference on TV Station Attack *[ROMPRES]* 73
11 Hunger Strikers Quit; All Strikers Said Free *[ROMPRES]* 73
University Square Demonstration Resumes 17 Jun *[ROMPRES]* 73
Interior Minister Appeals for Calm, Order *[Bucharest Radio]* 73
Investigation on Unrest, Honest Reporting Demanded *[Bucharest Radio]* 74
Most People Withdraw From Square; 'No Incidents' *[Bucharest Radio]* 74
Groups of '150' Reported in University Square *[Bucharest Radio]* 74
Tokes Interviewed on Currents Events *[Budapest TV]* 75
'Thousands' Gather at Square; Military Moving In *[Budapest Radio]* 75
Demonstration Ends 'Without Incident' *[AFP]* 76
Situation in University Square Returning to Normal *[Bucharest Radio]* 76
300-400 Demonstrators in University Square 18 Jun *[ROMPRES]* 77
Demonstrators in Front of Parliament, University *[Bucharest Radio]* 77
700-800 Pro-, Anti-Iliescu Supporters Clash *[AFP]* 77
R. LIBERA, DEMOCRATIA To Be Printed *[Bucharest Radio]* 77
Interior Minister Reports Students Want Dialogue *[Bucharest Radio]* 77
Agenda of Two Parliament Chambers Noted *[ROMPRES]* 77
Senate, Deputies Assembly Begin Sessions *[ROMPRES]* 77
Campeanu Senate V.P.; Gives Up NLP Presidency *[Bucharest Radio]* 78
Further on 18 Jun Senate Session *[ROMPRES]* 78
R. LIBERA Protests 'Intimidation' by Miners *[ROMPRES]* 78
Ratiu Says He Was Not Detained on 13-14 Jun *[ROMPRES]* 79
Negative Foreign Reaction Cited *[Bucharest Radio]* 79

YUGOSLAVIA

Border Incidents Straining Relations With Greece 80
Macedonia Discusses Ties *[TANJUG]* 80
Border Crossing 'Blocked' *[TANJUG]* 80
Macedonia Lifts 'Blockade' *[TANJUG]* 80
'Understanding,' 'Consideration' Urged *[TANJUG]* 81
$1,000 Requirement Enforced *[TANJUG]* 81
'More Repressions' Reported *[TANJUG]* 82
Talks Held With Greek Envoy *[Belgrade Radio]* 82
Minister Horvat Comments *[TANJUG]* 82
Reaction to Protest Rallies, Police Activities 82
DELO Comments *[Flegar, 14 Jun]* 82
Belgrade Media Union Protests *[TANJUG]* 83
POLITIKA Protests Coverage *[TANJUG]* 83

Belgrade Radio Comments 84
U.S. Response Viewed *[TANJUG]* 84
Commission To Study 'Intervention' *[TANJUG]* 85
Debate on Kosovo's Status Within Serbia Continues 85
Radmilovic Discusses Plans *[RILINDJA 10 Jun]* 85
Kosovo Alternative Holds Symposium *[RILINDJA 11 Jun]* 86
Executive Council Statement *[TANJUG]* 87
Serbia's Prlja Views Situation *[TANJUG]* 87
Free Elections Demanded *[TANJUG]* 88
Macedonian Journalists Protest 'Aggression' *[VECERNJI LIST 9 Jun]* 88
SFRY Role During Hungarian Uprising Criticized *[TANJUG]* 88

Second Round of Assembly Elections Held 17 Jun

BSP Reportedly Wins 'Absolute Majority'

AU1806093390 Paris AFP in English
0831 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jun (AFP)—The Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] (ex-communist) has won the country's first free elections in 44 years and is already assured of an absolute majority in the 400- seat parliament, a spokesman said Monday [18 June] after run-offs Sunday in 81 constituencies.

Partial results from the second round of voting already give the BSP 39 seats, 10 more than it needed for an absolute majority of 201, National Assembly spokesman Mikhail Gorinov said. The results of the run-offs in 14 constituencies are still not in.

On the basis of the second-round count so far, the Union of Democratic Forces, the main opposition movement is assured of adding 25 seats to the 107 it won in the first round.

The Turkish minority party, the Movement for Rights and Freedom (DPS) which won 21 seats last week, obtains one more seat.

The nationalist National Labour Party wins one seat and an independent candidate was elected in the second round.

Turnout Sunday was 70 per cent compared to nearly 91 a week ago.

Despite its clear majority, the BSP is looking for partners to form a government. It will need the support of two thirds of the National Assembly to change the constitution as it has promised to do and to carry out major economic reforms. But between the two rounds, all the main opposition groups, united in their anti- communism, ruled out joining a coalition with the BSP.

Foreign observers who monitored the second round appeared divided over the number of "irregularities". Some British and American observers said irregularities were "more numerous" than in the first round while other Western observers said they had "seen nothing".

Captures 28 More Seats

AU1806065690 Sofia BTA in English
0619 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jun (BTA)—According to preliminary results the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] has already 200 seats in the 400-member Grand National Assembly which might further increase.

The BSP has won according to results so far known 28 seats in the second-round of the elections according to the majority system held yesterday in 81 election districts. The opposition SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] won 25 seats and has now 132 M.P.s.

The results of another 25 districts are yet to be learned.

Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov who competed with a SDS candidate won in the second round.

Defense Minister Army General Dobri Dzhurov, lost in the small town of Troyan against the literary critic Yordan Vasilev, editor- in-chief of the SDS DEMOKRATSIYA daily. Dzhurov will be M.P. as he heads the BSP register in the Sofia proportional system.

Before the last 25 M.P.s are known seats in the Grand National Assembly are distributed as follows:
BSP— 200 seats;
SDS—132
Movement for Rights and Freedoms—22 seats;
BZNS [Bulgarian Agrarian National Union]— 16 seats;
Fatherland Labor Party—1 seat;
Fatherland Union—1 seat;
Social Democratic Party (Non-Marxists)— 1 seat;
Independent—3 seats;

According to preliminary information about 75 percent of the voters have cast their votes yesterday, which is less compared to the previous round when 90.7 percent voted. Fewer people voted in Razgrad, 62.7 percent, and in Sofia 68.4 percent.

Further 'Non-Official' Results

AU1806101190 Sofia BTA in English
0935 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jun (BTA)—The BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] will have 206 M.P.s in the 400-member Grand National Assembly according to non-official results from the second round of the elections, held yesterday.

The SDS [Union of Democratic Forces], a 16-parties coalition organization established seven months ago managed to win 136 M.P.s seats.

The Movement for Rights and Freedoms, organization of the ethnic Turks will have 23 M.P.s.

The BZNS [Bulgarian Agrarian National Union], a former subordinate ally to the BSP which has now turned to be opposition managed to get only 16 seats.

The remaining seats are distributed between independent M.P.s—2, the Fatherland Union (former Fatherland Front)—2, Fatherland Party of Labor—1, the Social-Democratic Party (non-Marxists)—1.

The results about the seats in other 13 single-member constituencies are yet to come.

Voting Reported 'Calm,' 'Tolerant'

AU1706145490 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] The elections in the four single-mandate constituencies in Lovech, Troyan, Teteven, and Lukovit are taking place in a calm and tolerant atmosphere.

According to the Regional Election Section of the Movement for Honest Elections, and the foreign guests, there have been no violations.

The second round of the Grand National Assembly elections on the territory of the former Blagoevgrad Okrug is taking place in six out of eight constituencies. The election process everywhere is taking place in a calm atmosphere. There have been no rumors concerning extraordinary incidents and violations.

The second round of elections in the five Ruse constituencies is taking place in a calm and tolerant atmosphere. The law is being observed everywhere. There are no reports concerning incidents and violations.

The atmosphere in the 137th and 138th Pernik constituencies is also calm. The Municipal Council of the Movement for Honest Elections has received no complaints concerning any violations.

The activity at the 142d Kyustendil constituency is as intensive as it was on 10 June. The situation everywhere is calm.

The voting at the 59 sections of the 172d Kurdzhali constituency is taking place in a calm atmosphere. The law is strictly observed. Until this moment the Regional Election Commission has received no tip-offs or complaints concerning violations.

The elections in Pleven are well organized, and are taking place calmly.

The second round of elections in Khaskovo is taking place in a calm and tolerant atmosphere, without any tension. The section commission notes the observance of law. No violations have been noted.

'Businesslike Atmosphere'

AU1706185890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Our correspondents report on the second round of the Grand National Assembly elections.

Election day in Gabrovo, Sevlievo, Trevnen, and Dryanovo Municipalities was well-organized and devoid of any serious incidents. The municipal people's councils provided transportation for elderly and handicapped people. There were no violations of the public order.

The opinion of the regional election commissions in Razlog, Sandanski, Petrich, Bansko, Gotse Delchev, and Simitli constituencies is that election day was calm and well-organized. The were only sporadic instances of attempts by separate groups to campaign.

Election day in the Kyustendil area was calm except for some minor incidents.

Elections in Tutrakan, Dve Mogili, and the five Ruse constituencies were also calm. As spokesmen for the Association for Honest Elections and the Civil Initiative for Free and Democratic elections said, voting took place in a tolerant atmosphere between the supporters of the basic political forces.

The Regional Directorate of Internal affairs in Ruse and the Regional Administration of the People's Militia in Tutrakan have not noted any violations of the legal or public order throughout the day.

Voting in the five single-mandate constituencies in Plovdiv, Maritsa, Rodopi, and Asenovgrad, in which a second round of elections was necessary, took place in a businesslike atmosphere. No serious violations of the Elections Law were noted. In addition to the representatives of the Public Council—Guarantor of Elections and the Regional Club for Honest Elections, some of the polling stations were also visited by foreign representatives from the United States and Great Britain, who are visiting our country.

Calm and a businesslike atmosphere were characteristic also at the second round in the 36th Preslav constituency, which included the municipalities of Vurbitsa, and Smyadovo.

Election day in the two single-mandate Veliko Turnovo constituencies was calm. There were no gross violations. The townships provided transportation for elderly people.

The second round of the elections in Varna also was calm. A delegation of French parliamentarians, that was in the city, visited several polling stations. Their general impressions was that the elections were calm and well-organized.

Immediately after Sofia's polling stations opened our reporters visited some of them near the capital's center. Their information shows that the counting of the votes has begun in all polling stations. The atmosphere is calm. The students' strike continues. On Bulgaria Square, in front of the People's Palace of Culture, there were no demonstrations.

Scattered Irregularities Reported

AU1706191390 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA)—By 6:30 PM, shortly before polling stations were to close in the 81 single-member constituencies, over 74 percent of the electorate had voted, the Central Electoral Commission said.

Mr. Dimitur Popov, secretary of the commission, believes that the voter turnout will be slightly lower than at the first round of voting, when 90.7 per cent of the eligible voters exercised their franchise.

Mr. Popov said that the deadline set by the president of the republic for the formal declaration of the final results is Wednesday, June 20, but the commission believes that it will be able to cope earlier and announce the results on Tuesday [19 June].

This evening the television reported breaches of the electoral procedure in some constituencies. For instance, the commander of a military unit near the town of Kyustendil allowed his soldiers a three-day home leave and thus prevented them from voting in a constituency where candidates of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] and the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] are fighting the run-off election. The commander's decision violated an explicit order by the minister of national defence, the TV reporter said.

The other abuses reported this evening involve mainly canvassing near the polling stations on polling-day.

Observers: Election 'Free,' 'Fair'

AU1806112890 Paris AFP in English
1028 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Sofia, 18 Jun (AFP)—The Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), formerly communist, has won the country's first multi-party elections in 44 years and is already assured of an absolute majority in the 400-seat parliament, a spokesman said Monday [18 June] after run-offs Sunday in 81 constituencies. [passage omited]

Foreign observers who monitored the poll said it had been "free and fair". [passage omitted]

Despite its clear majority, the BSP is looking for partners to form a coalition government. It will need the support of two thirds of the National Assembly to change the constitution as it has promised to do and to carry out major economic reforms.

But between the two rounds, the main opposition groups, united in their anti-communism, ruled out joining a coalition with the BSP.

Sir Dudley Smith, of the Council of Europe monitoring team, said there was "no doubt" the elections had been free and democratic. He said there had been a few complaints of "irregularities" but these would not have influenced the outcome.

The deputy speaker of the French national asembly, Michel Coffineau, who led a six-man team of observers, described the vote as a "perfectly regular electoral process". He said the results from voting centres could not be modified during transfer to the central election commission. However he said there had been minor "problems" with some lists of candidates in the second round and allegations of intimidation by former communist local officials.

But there was no evidence that these had "changed the results", he said.

Austria's representative Fridrich Probst said the election laws needed to changed because the system of different coloured ballots was too complicated.

Some observers said privately Sunday [17 June] that irregularities had been "more numerous" in the second round.

Preelection Unrest, Student Strikes Continue

'Thousands' Demand Resignations

AU1506185290 Sofia BTA in English
1737 GMT 15 Jun 90

["Thousands of Citizens Want Resignation of President and Premier"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (BTA)—President Petur Mladenov, Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov, Ministers Dobri Dzhurov and Atanas Semerdzhiev and the leader of the Socialist (former Communist) Party Aleksandur Lilov were called today to hand in their resignations. This was done by Alternative Socialist Party leader Nikolay Vasilev. His demand was backed by the chanting of the thousands who had gathered at an opposition rally in the Sofia centre.

Nikolay Vasilev, Associate Professor at the University of Sofia, raised an appeal for civil disobedience and cancelling the elections results, which he called "a theatre show." He turned to all who have been "at the top," irrespective of whether they have been directly linked with violations of the regime, with the following words: "Go away. Hand in your resignations. Get off."

In the city of Plovdiv the collection of signatures is continuing for the president's and the prime minister's resignation.

In the rally in Sofia, the Independent Association for Human Rights Protection (which is in the SDS) [Union of Democratic Forces] supported the organization "TV Initiative" which demands the resignation of Bulgarian TV boss Pavel Pisarev (member of the BSP) and his replacement by an independent leader. The majority backed this demand, which is supported by other organizations, too. There are regular demonstrations before the TV building against the "information blackout" about the situation in this country.

Jazzman Milcho Leviev, who has arrived here from the United States to have concerts, also spoke at the rally and backed the SDS. In January he gave here a charity concert in support of the SDS.

Stara Zagora, Blagoevgrad 'Calm'

AU1506102690 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Summary From Poor Reception] After the announcement of the final results in the first round of Grand National Assembly elections, numerous questions which evoked lively discussions in the settlements of Stara Zagora were answered. Political passions have calmed down, and the situation is peaceful. Only the group organized by Nikolay Kolev—known as Bosiya [the barefooted one]—is still active and has already collected over 16,000 signatures pleading for the government's

resignation and in sign of protest against the so-called falsifications of the first election round, as our local correspondent reports.

Correspondent Boris Zlatev reports from Blageovgrad that work is proceeding normally in all enterprises.

The situation in Turgovishte and Omurtag is calm and the work of the local agricultural farms is concentrating on the forthcoming spring sowing. The machine tool operators are fully prepared for their work, correspondent Ivo Kharizanov reports.

Student Sit-ins Continue

AU1506231590 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] This evening a news conference was held in Lecture Room 62 of the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia, at which members of the Sofia University students' strike committee spoke, as well as university lecturers, public figures, and representatives of various political parties and movements.

Vasil Petrov, member of the strike committee, stated that the sit-in strike is not connected with any political force, but is organized at the initiative of the students themselves.

During the news conference, student Tatyana (?Vagdur) refuted the claim made by Pavel Pisarev, chairman of the Television Committee, that she is detained in the university building as a hostage, and confirmed that she was voluntarily taking part in the student strike.

It was also announced that the example set by Sofia University was being followed by the Krustyu Sarafov Higher Institute of Theatrical Arts starting today, and at 2000 a representative from the Higher Institute of Architecture and Construction informed the reporters that a sit-in strike had started at thats institute of higher educational as well.

According to members of the strike committee at Veliko Turnovo University, the students there are continuing to support the students in Sofia.

To a question asked by our reporter Ivaylo Marinov on how long the occupation of the university would continue, members of the strike committee replied, to applause from the students in the hall, that they would continue to strike until their basic demands are met, namely, the publication by all the mass media of all stories concerning violations of the Law on Elections during the election campaign and on election day of 10 June.

Order and calm continue to reign in the university.

Youths Protest in Yambol

AU1506232490 Sofia BTA in English 2104 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (BTA)—We demand an expert assessment about the authenticity of the video-material from December 14, 1989, emitted last night in the pre-election studio of national TV, reads the declaration of students who are on strike in the building of Sofia University. The emission showed President Petur Mladenov, who after being whistled at by thousands of people in front of the National Assembly building told the defence minister, standing next to him: "It is best that the tanks come." Late last night the president declared the video material as montage.

This is one of the new demands of students who on June 11 went on a three-day strike. Tonight Atanas Kirchev, chairman of the Federation of Independent Student Societies, told journalists that since none of their demands has been met students will continue to be on strike without setting a final day. He stressed that the strike does not express the interests of a certain political force but of all people demanding the truth about elections.

The strikers are constantly in the building of the university and firmly believe that they should stand up for their demands. Today strikes were declared at the Higher Institute of Architecture and Construction, and at the Higher Institute of Theatre with the same demands. The declaration of students from the Institute of Theatre insists for the president's resignation as he, according to them, has shown bias to the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party]. One of the students from Sofia University went on hunger strike. A large part of the lecturers and students at Sofia University support the strike, as does a group of writers, intellectuals, some political parties, the Agrarian Youth Party and other organizations.

Today, students from the University of Veliko Turnovo have said that the strike which is going on there for a third day now has become termless. In a declaration to the Central Electoral Commission the students have indicated that the strike will continue till the complete list of the observed abuses from the June 10 elections is announced.

Twelve youths went on hunger strike in the city of Yambol on June 12 in support of the students on strike demands. They insist for another consideration of the protocols from the first round of elections in the region of Yambol.

Further on Demonstrations

AU1606101990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] The occupation of buildings at Sofia Kliment Okhridski University by students continues. They continue to demand that the media report on the violations that have been committed during the first round of

elections. The students of the Krustyu Sarafov Higher Institute of Arts and the Higher Institute on Architecture and Construction joined the strike. They declared their intention to continue the strike during the second round of elections and afterward, until their demands are met.

The sit-in on civil disobedience in front of Stara Zagora Municipal People's Council continues. The dozen young people spent the night on benches and cots, wrapped in blankets. A car from the Regional Internal Affairs Directorate has been guarding them for several days.

Commentary Urges 'Sincere' Motives

AU1506160190 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Jun 90 p 1

[Dimo Dimov commentary]

[Text] We cannot deny the fact that the young are the standard bearers of the new age, and of change. We would like to believe that the majority of those who have barricaded themselves inside their alma mater in Sofia were led there by nothing other than sincere, pure motives. Yet surely, were not those who blocked the main avenue in front of the university guided by the same motives?

Young men and girls laid down on the roadway, and groups of people of various ages gathered on the sidewalks and at the entrance to the underpass. This is a place where all kinds of rumors can be heard—for example, that yesterday an armored police vehicle crushed the students; that an order of Minister Dobri Dzhurov declaring a state of emergency has been prepared, and only has to be signed by him; and that the elections were falsified by the dirty communists and must be held again....

As I was talking to students who had already completed their military service in barracks, I caught sight of a blue leaflet in the hands of an elderly man. The leaflet is being distributed among soldiers. It appeals to the troops to realize that they are serving, before everything else, the party, which teaches them unquestioning obedience to a totalitarian Army discipline, which is incompatible with the dignity of modern man, and that service in the ideology-ridden Bulgarian Army is the longest, hardest, and most senseless service of all.

We will not describe the entire contents of the appeal, but it contains a foolish statement in its first lines. The authors appeal to the soldiers' mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, friends and girlfriends to write letters telling them what is happening behind the walls of the barracks. A question immediately comes to mind. Do not the soldiers know best of all the problems of Army life? Do not they take part every day in the training process, familiarize themselves with modern combat equipment, and overcome the difficulties and hardships of military camps and tactical exercises? Undoubtedly, there are many motives for unselfish, dedicated soldierly labor to strengthen our national security, just as there are many ways of shaking this conviction through lies, slanders, and insinuations. In this case these people act according to the principle that, although their claims may not correspond to the truth, nonetheless some naive person will be bound to believe it, especially now, on the eve of the second round of the first free and democratic elections in Bulgaria. Certain political forces, disappointed by the forecasts of the voting on 10 June, are artificially creating tension and attempting to involve young people in this. They do not even shrink from claiming with "certainty" that tanks and armored personnel carriers are in full combat readiness to suppress democracy and maintain the "domination" of those who won the elections by "dishonest" means. The denial of the Ministry of National Defense provides an answer concerning who is pursuing what motives by means of these rumors. Let us be true Bulgarians and preserve our self-respect. This is in the interest of all of us.

Disagreements, Accusations Mark Campaign's End

SDS Accused of Causing Unrest

AU1806005690 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 14 Jun 90 p 1

[Pazardzhik correspondent Nikola Dinekov: "Opposition Members From Sofia and Plovdiv Disrupt Peaceful Life and Public Order in Pazardzhik"]

[Excerpts] The gatherings of young and small Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] supporters continued last night in Pazardhiz in front of the City Theater. The speakers informed the crowd that their rally was unauthorized. Others called for civil disobedience against the background of the already worn-out propaganda pop songs. A woman said through the loudspeaker: "The communists are waiting for us to get tired, but the majority of the large towns are with us, and the squares there are also crowded." They responded to her by shouting that they would never get tired. Another female speaker urged the people not to work for the reds, but to act as the people did in Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the GDR.

Meanwhile, approxiamately 150 automobiles with Sofia registration plates, most of them decorated with blue banners, and a few with orange banners, invaded the center of Pazardzhik and surrounded the former party house. (This building is now hosting many public, economic, and cultural organizations, and offices, in addition to the municipal party council). [passage omitted]

The importance of "democracy" was also expressed by specific actions. One of the processions of cars, which passed by the market, stopped in front of a young man, who was holding his thumb up, and someone jumped out and beat him. The 70-year-old flower vendor P.B. (her address is available to our editorial board) begged them to release the young man, but instead they hit her

violently in the chest and, she fell on the floor, overwhelmed by pain. I asked her whether she plans to come to work on the next day, to which she replied: "No, I am too afraid....Another boy was beaten up here a short while ago, and I could hardly rescue him."

According to information provided by D.G., another florist, the group at the market was led by Iliya Nemski, the local SDS functionary.

From a telephone conversation with the mayor of the nearby village of Khadzhievo, I learned that Ivan Georgiev Radev, a drunken SDS supporter, had insulted the communists, broken the window of the local bakery, and beaten up two people. The case was dealt with by the local security organs. Reports of such incidents and on conflicts throughout the Pazardzhik area continue to arrive at our local correspondents' office. Apart from this, the town is longing for peace.

DUMA Accuses SDS of 'Duplicity'

AU1706224190 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 14 Jun 90 p 4

[Stefan Prodev article: "The Two Faces"]

[Excerpts] Our opposition is increasingly assuming the two faces of Janus these days. One face states that the elections held on 10 June 1990 were free and democratic, while the second face "provides evidence" about voters having allegedly being threatened and manipulated. One face fully approves of the positive evaluation of the Central Electoral Commission on the election proceedings, the other face totally rejects this evaluation. One face is talking about social peace, the other face incites the citizens to civil disobedience. One face smiles, while the other builds "barricades." One face says that the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] has won the elections, while the other face confirms that the "communist success" is the result of falsifications. One face calls for silent vigils, while the other face urges strikes. One face mourns the people's tragedy, while the other face insults the people by calling them "slaves and ignoramuses." One face voices slanders in Bulgarian, while the other face pronounces polite words of gratitude in English. One face reassures the president, while the other incites the people. One face is turned toward Europe, while the other face is definitely oriental. One face is that of a lady, the other is the face of a harpy.

The people are contemplating the two faces of Mr. Janus in consternation at such contortions. Some people say that this is just comedy, a carefully staged and well-performed comedy. Who knows? [passage omitted] We can define the present political image of the opposition as morally two-faced, and regardless of the personal intentions that may inspire one or another oppostion leader, the situation is likely to evoke dangerous public tension. Under such circumstances many people might be misled by the side of the Janus face which is likely to unleash a dramatic clash in our society. From the national point of view this would not only be a savage or terrifying act, but an unforgivable one.

Only a few days remain until 17 June, the date of the second election round, and it is high time for certain opposition leaders to realize the historical responsibility they have assumed. [passage omitted] The SDS leaders should understand that by organizing rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, and inciting certain strata of the population they shall neither win the election victory they are longing for, nor become popular heroes. On the contrary—the hatred which they are consciously, or unconsciously fanning can only disgrace them in the eyes of their own people and in the eyes of the world. This would not only make them loose the elections, but it would deprive them of all their hitherto achieved successes. [passage omitted] Street riots have never contributed to democracy. They have never been of any help for an intelligent people who are striving for their salvation.

Janus-like duplicity does not contribute to the renewal of Bulgarian society. [passage omitted] I think that the majority of our people have understood this, and bearing this in mind they calmly and peacefully cast their vote on 10 June. They were prompted by their sense of national duty. Let us no longer disappoint them with games of duplicity. [passage omitted] Our motherland requires peace, above all other things. Gentlemen, leaders of the oppision, you are urged to guarantee this peace! Put an end to the blue [color of the opposition parties] chaos in the streets, and examine your own conscience. This would be more useful to us in the days preceding 17 June than the voices of screaming children and blowing horns. If you have nothing more to contribute to the people's well-being, than you should at least not disturb their peaceful night's rest, and this is the least we can ask for in these difficult days of high political tension.

Defense Minister Comments

AU1506190890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 14 Jun 90 p 5

[Interview with Minister of National Defense Dobri Dzhurov by Vasil Popov; place and date not given: "Bulgaria Is the Winner of These Elections"]

[Text] [Popov] After you were elected to the National Assembly several times, according to the old system, how do you feel about the present elections?

[Dzhurov] I am perfectly happy; I feel that I am in my own element. This competition is appropriate to my nature and spirit as a sportsman. Special responsibilities are stemming from the present situation, of course.

[Popov] You have been traveling around without any bodyguards these days. Is this not an unusual state of affairs for you?

[Dzhurov] Why do you say that I am deprived of bodyguards? Wherever I go I am followed by two cars decorated with the banners of the Union of Democratic

Forces [SDS]. Even when I go to some small restaurant for lunch they are following me.

[Popov] Does it disturb you?

[Dzhurov] Not in the least.

[Popov] Could this be a method of persecution of the so-called "Japanese type," or an attempt to exert psychological pressure?

[Dzhurov] Perhaps both. However, it shows in both cases that my political opponents do not know whom they are dealing with. I have very strong nerves.

[Popov] How do you evaluate the results of the 10 June elections?

[Dzhurov] They were free and fair elections. It was natural that the political force which is closer to the Bulgarian people's aspirations and worries had to win. However, we can say that we all gained from the elections; Bulgaria is the winner.

[Popov] What do you mean by this?

[Dzhurov] I mean that our motherland was longing for a free political life. Without such freedom, we cannot take our place among the advanced countries. The elections are a new step forward, a step which we accomplished with manly courage, advancing along the path of democratization since 10 November 1989. We declared at that time that Bulgaria will return to the family of democratic states. We proclaimed our peaceful transition to democracy. We are winning the elections because over the last 6 months which elapsed the Bulgarian Socialist Party experienced a fundamental and very positive change. Many young people joined our party. We searched for new guidelines, such as parliamentary democracy, a socially based market economy, and general human, spiritual assets, and I am convinced that we found them. This is what the people appreciated and which prompted them to vote for us.

[Popov] A few thousand young people have been troubling the capital's citizens with their unrestrained actions for the last three days in Sofia. Speculative declarations are made....

[Dzhurov] Many people did not expect such a reaction. After the SDS declared on several occasions before the elections that it would respect the people's will, after the world congratulated us on the exemplary order in which the elections proceeded, it is just dishonest to delude people in such a manner. This is not in accordance with our people's interests. It threatens our common, peaceful life.

[Popov] What do you expect for 17 June?

[Dzhurov] Regardless of the second election round's results, the BSP will be the major leading force in the new parliament. This is a fact and it should be accepted by the opposition in a mature and responsible manner. In the opposite case we would assume that the SDS recognizes democracy only in a half-hearted manner, as long as it serves its interests. The whole world would laugh at such an idea. Democracy is not an accomplished state of affairs, it is a process. It is a path that should be followed. However, democracy also means a method of jointly resolving social problems. I would like our opposition to accept the hand we are extending.

[Popov] Can the events of 10 November 1989 be described as a revolution?

[Dzhurov] I am convinced that this was really a revolution. It was an event to which we are returning to more and more often.

CEC Confirms 'Abuses'

AU1506181090 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (BTA)—The Central Electoral Commission announced today that there were irregularities in the first round of voting in the parliamentary elections last Sunday [10 June] and that these irregularities in all likelihood will give the Grand National Assembly a reason to cancel the elections in some constituencies.

The cases in question constitute serious violations of the law which have affected the election results. A special committee set up by the Grand National Assembly alone will be competent to decide to cancel the elections and set a date for by-elections. "Under the law we have no right to do so," said Mr. Dimitur Popov, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission.

Having checked some irregularities, the commission, staying within its competence, ruled that run-off elections be held in two single-member constituencies, with nominations restricted to the two candidates who polled the most votes in the first ballot. In one of the cases, in the town of Pazardzhik, the ballot papers were destroyed after the count and its accuracy cannot be checked, and in the other case, in Sofia, the polling district commission issued two vote count reports listing different results and the second report was not signed by all members of the electoral commission.

The commission has found evidence of a variety of abuses: the unauthorised presence of mayors, military officers and other persons in an official capacity who influenced the voters' choice; use of transparent envelopes in defiance of the categorical prohibition issued by the Central Electoral Commission; misprinted ballot papers; stealing of ballot papers and throwing them out of the polling station; the presence of military officers in plain clothes in polling stations where servicemen cast their ballots; polling booths with semi-transparent screens, etc.

Mr. Popov says there were many instances of canvassing for different political forces, but this hardly affected the technical results of the vote.

Today the Bulgarian Association for Free Elections, which was set up on the initiative of Mr. Kevork Kevorkyan, a popular TV personality, submitted to the Central Electoral Commission a package of documentary evidence of abuses committed on polling day on June 10. The association will insist on a thoroughgoing investigation of the electoral fraud allegations.

Independent Council Calls for 'Peace'

AU1506212790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Declaration adopted at a meeting of the Independent Public Council for Prevention of Violence in Public and Political Life in Bulgaria, held in Sofia on 15 June; read by Mrs. Lyudmila Minkova, spokesman of the committee and of the Independent Democratic Party—live]

[Text] The Independent Public Council for Prevention of Violence in Public and Political Life, on the eve of the second round of the elections for a Grand National Assembly, makes the following appeal to the Bulgarian people:

Dear Compatriots:

On 10 June you showed your great sense of civic responsibility and proved to the whole world that you are worthy of the future democratic society toward which we are all striving.

We now call upon you on 17 June to once again choose good sense and the path of striving toward civic peace. Let us prove once again that we are worthy of democracy.

The Independent Public Council confirms with regret that after the 10 June elections, following the announcement of the preliminary results and overly hasty and contradictory assessments of these, irresponsible persons, concealing their criminal actions behind the names of parties and political coalitions which have repeatedly declared that they are against violence, created a tense situation which presented a danger to civic peace.

This is why the representatives of the political parties and movements which are members of the Council—the Union of Democratic Forces, Bulgarian Socialist Party, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], Rights and Freedoms Movement, Vrabche-1 BZNS, Independent Democratic Party, Bulgarian People's Party, the Party of Labor, Democratic Womens Union, Bulgarian Democratic Youth, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, the Office of the Chief Mufti in Bulgaria, and others—once again address the following warning to their members, supporters, and officials:

Do not organize or ascribe to actions which may disturb public tranquility.

Do not submit to the provocative moves of individual extremist-minded persons.

Do not allow the names and the highly democratic ideas of your parties, movements, and associations to be besmirched.

Do not allow children and young people to be drawn into political confrontations.

At the same time, the parties, movements, and institutions represented in the Council warn that not a single offender guilty of illegal acts may count upon moral or any other form of support from the political parties, movements, and associations represented in the Council, and such offenders will be publicly condemned.

We call upon the organs of law and order to deal with such offenders according to the full severity of the law, without fearing that they will be accused of political bias.

Civic peace, the peaceful future of our native land stand above all political passions and contradictions. Power comes from the people, is given by the people, and must be exercised in the name and interest of the people.

Central Election Commision Prepares for 2d Round

Sets New Regulations

AU1506210790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] We start the news program with a decision of the Central Electoral Commission [CEC] signed by its chairman, Professor Zhivko Stalev.

Persons detained on remand, in fulfillment of the measure concerning people in jail, will vote in the second round at the same polling stations at which they cast their votes in the first round. Those arrested after 10 June will not vote.

All enlisted servicemen, as well as sailors now on shore leave, will vote in the second round at the same polling stations at which they voted in the first round. This also applies to seamen who, during the first round, voted on board their ships, but on the day of the second round will be at their places of residence; they are entitled to vote there.

If a military unit is deployed after 10 June to another center, located outside the district in which the conscripted servicemen of the military unit in question voted during the first round, these conscripts will not vote.

Chairman, deputy chairmen, and secretaries of executive committees of municipal people's councils; mayors and secretaries of townships; and other members on the payroll of executive councils may not act as representatives of candidates [zastupnitsi], representatives of parties, or members of electoral commissions. In cases where such officials do hold these positions, they should be replaced immediately by other persons.

We draw the attention of the chairman of the electoral commissions at the polling stations to the fact that they must not permit presealed envelopes to be inserted into the ballot boxes.

In connection with the day preceding election day, Saturday, 16 June, the commission has decided to once again notify the leaderships of the political parties and the chairmen of the Executive Committees of the Municipal People's Councils that on this day all forms of political meetings, election propaganda, and other forms of public canvassing are prohibited, under Article 51, Paragraph 2 of the Law on Elections to a Grand National Assembly.

The Complaints Commission is to collect all complaints and warnings sent to the CEC in telegrams, telexes, letters, and statements on issues which relate to the elections. These must be submitted to the Grand National Assembly. These materials must be prepared in final form no later than 10 days after the conclusion of the elections. Concerning the question on how these materials are to be systematized and arranged, this matter is left to the members of the complaints group, but the CEC draws the attention of all members to the need to consider the problem of systematizing these materials, and invites them to make their suggestions to the Complaints Commission.

Further on Regulations

AU1706143190 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0735 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Announcement issued by the Central Electoral Commission, CEC, in Sofia on 17 June; read by CEC Secretary Dimitur Popov—live]

[Text] Individuals belonging to the command staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, namely, officers and [word indistinct] are entitled to vote at polling stations in their primary place of residence, where they have been registered in the parliamentary voters' registers.

As long as they have voted in those places during the first round of elections, they are entitled to vote in the same places during the second round. It is unnecessary that they should be asked to produce address-registration documents at their places of residence where the respective polling station is situated.

Based on the aforementioned arguments, any attempts to prevent members of the Army's commanding staff from voting in the places where they have voted in the first round, or of trying to prevent them from voting, for any other reasons whatsoever, are incorrect. I repeat that these Bulgarian citizens, namely officers and members of the People's Army's future commanding staff should have the opportunity to vote in the places where they voted in the first round of elections.

The second announcement of the Central Electoral Commission [CEC] states that soldiers who voted in the first round shall vote in the same places, in the same polling stations, in the second round.

The third announcement states that as already announced on several occasions, citizens are not entitled to vote in the second round on the basis of documents issued for voting in other places, since such documents applied to the first round only. Individuals who are registered in the voting registers on the basis of such documents have not been canceled from the registers. They are entitled only to vote in the polling stations of their places of residence where they registered for the initial voting registers.

The fourth announcement states that on the basis of address registration made prior to 10 June, namely, before [word indistinct], persons who have been registered in the vote registers prior to the first round, are now entitled to vote in the polling stations, which are situated where the persons in question registered prior to 10 June. As a matter of fact, we issued all these instructions on time and the district and local polling stations have been notified. People are requested to strictly observe these instructions.

If nevertheless, for any reason whatsoever a citizen has been or should be prevented from exercizing his right to vote on election day, 17 June, in a given polling station, the citizen in question is urged to immediately call on the CEC and to report which constituency, or local polling station is responsible for such an encroachment on his rights. [passage indistinct]

Inspects Polling Stations

AU1706144090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Interview with Dimitur Popov, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission, CEC, by Zlatina Georgieva at CEC headquarters at the National Assembly in Sofia—live]

[Excerpt] [Georgieva] At this moment, Dimitur Popov, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission [CEC], has an annoucement to make: Mr. Popov, as we heard, you left the National Assembly building for over an hour and a half?

[Popov] Yes, together with other members of the CEC, I visited some of Sofia's constituencies—or some polling stations to put it more precisely—to verify whether the elections are proceeding normally. Fortunately, we can confirm this: No incidents and no disruptions of work have occurred in the polling stations.

Reports were submitted to the CEC which justify the following address to the representatives of the Fair Elections Movement:

In certain places, such as Pazardhzik and Asenovgrad, representatives of this movement have unjustifiedly assumed certain rights and are asking the citizens to

produce their passports, are checking on their registration, and demand identity papers, or certificates from the members of the commissions at the polling stations, verifying that they are entitled to these functions, and so forth. In doing so they are obstructing the work of the electoral commissions and preventing the citizens from having free access to the polling stations.

We contacted the representatives of the movement who are stationed at the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia, where they informed us that they have never given any instructions of this kind to anyone.

On behalf of the CEC, I addreess all representatives of the movement in question who have documents identifying them as such and authorizing them to visit the polling stations as guests, to conform to the rights granted to them on the basis of the decision adopted by the CEC. These rights entitle them to have free access to the polling stations and attend the election process as guests and to observe it, but not to interfere with the work of the electoral commissions. They are not entitled to pose conditions or to issue instructions. We are afraid that complications might result from the aforementioned actions, and the movement might be (?deprived of its rights to attend the elections, something, which it does not deserve to have happen), considering that so far it has been a very reliable assistant of the CEC.

For the time being, the elections are proceeding normally, just as they did during the first round. [passage omitted]

Coverage of Environmental Conditions, Hazards

'Ecological Genocide' in Plovdiv

AU0706222790

[Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 6 June on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,000-word article by Vanya Mincheva entitled "In Life's Backyard." The article deals with an alarming increase of cancer cases in Plovdiv.

According to Mincheva "six new cases of cancer are registered daily in Plovdiv, and three persons die of cancer every day." In addition she asserts that "predictions show that by 2000 there will be a cancer case in every Plovdiv family."

The reason for this situation is the fact that "Plovdiv finds itself in an extremely difficult ecological situation. There is a high level of radiation in the city—the air is full of lead, zinc, cadmium, nitrates, and so forth. However, not one of those responsible for the real ecological genocide has given a thought to the need to heal the sick citizens."

Further on Mincheva describes the difficulties of the local dispensary, "which treats some 25,000 cancer cases in the city," in getting a new building for its needs. She stresses that the dispensary "building and barracks are in unacceptable hygienic and epidemiologic condition," and points out the efforts of the dispensary collective to acquire new premises. Those efforts have included a "hunger strike", a "human chain", and the collection of "more than 20,000 signatures in support of their demand."

In conclusion Mincheva asks whether anyone knows what the color of the sick people's ballots will be.

Danube Pollution Discussed in Bucharest

AU0706150790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] A Council of Ministers announcement states that, in accordance with the agreement between the Bulgarian and Romanian sides, experts are preparing for a meeting of environment ministers, which, at the request of the Romanian Government, will be held in Bucharest on 9 June, instead of 7 June.

At the meeting, issues will be discussed concerning the ecological situation in the border regions and, more particularly, the need for urgent measures to stop the contamination of Ruse with gaseous discharges.

The Bulgarian delegation will include representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Ecoglasnost.

Ruse-Giurgiu Pollution Also Discussed

AU0906204690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Text] In Bucharest today, Environment Minister Aleksandur Aleksandrov had a meeting with Simion Hancu, Bulgaria's minister of water, forestry, and environment.

Both sides expressed concern over the ecological situation in the Ruse-Giurgiu region, particularly over the state of the installations at the second works of the Giurgiu Chemical Combine. They agreed to renew efforts in fulfilling the joint program for monitoring the quality of the environment, on the basis of a common methodology for work and a uniform program for measurements and analysis.

Agreement was reached that the first meeting of the joint commission, composed of representatives of the governments, ecological organizations, trade unions, and specialists in international law, should be held on 14 June in Ruse's townhall. In the event this commission establishes, on the basis of measurements and analyses, that certain installations pose a threat to the environment, the commission should propose measures, which may include shutting down the installations in question.

The Bulgarian side proposed that a technical examination of the Giurgiu Chemical Combine be carried out by a mixed group of experts, and that the epichlorohydrin plant of the second works, which was shut down on 7

June, should not be restarted until such an expert examination had been completed.

The Romanian side avoided accepting direct responsibility for the recent gaseous pollution of Ruse with chlorine products, but voiced its willingness to cooperate in resolving the problems, after the sources of the pollution had been established by joint efforts.

The sides agreed to form a joint commission of experts on general issues relating to environmental protection in border regions. Matters relating to cooperation in protecting the environment will be comprehensively settled by an intergovernmental convention. In order to speed up the drafting of a convention, the two sides agreed that a meeting of experts should be held in Bucharest before the end of July.

We are extremely alarmed by the pollution of Ruse with chlorine products, which have again caused people to suffer. At today's meeting a step was made forward in resolving the problems of protecting the environment in the Ruse-Giurgiu region, stated Minister Aleksandur Aleksandrov.

For his part, Romanian Minister Simion Hancu pointed out: There are many ecological problems in the border region. As far as Ruse and Giurgiu are concerned, measures have been taken to prevent pollution with chlorine products.

Georgi Avramov, secretary of Ecoglasnost, stated that the position of the Romanian side that it is no longer polluting Ruse and Giurgiu, remains strange to say the least. The problems must be solved by the joint efforts of the Bulgarian and Romanian people, Georgi Avramov stressed.

Joint Demonstration Held

AU0906214090 Sofia BTA in English 2003 GMT 8 Jun 90

["Chemical Emissions Protest"—BTA headline]

[Text] Ruse, 8 Jun (BTA)—Thousands of local people flocked in the afternoon today to the Danube Bridge Border Checkpoint on the initiative of the Ecoglasnost Independent Association and the Romanian Ecologist Movement Mer to form a human chain in protest against the ongoing chlorine emissions from the chemical works in Giurgiu, Romania.

The participants in the human chain marched on the bridge spanning the Danube, chanting "We Want Clean Air," "No More Chlorine," "Dismantle the Plant," "Mercy For the Kids," "Life For Ruse." In the middle of the bridge the Ruse protesters joined hands with a group of people from Giurgiu who declared their solidarity with their neighbors. The people of the two cities made it clear that they want the threat of chlorine emissions to be eliminated for ever and called on the two Governments to hear their alarming appeal.

'Urgent Measures' Adopted

AU0806213890 Sofia BTA in English 1929 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jun (BTA)—The Government adopted a program of urgent measures to improve the condition of the environment in the country. The Dimitur Blagoev Nonferrous Metal Works in Plovdiv will discontinue the production of lead by the end of 1991. The Georgi Damyanov Combined Works in Srednogorie and the Asarel Medet Combined Works in Panagyurishte have been set pressing pollution-control targets, says an announcement of the Council of Ministers received in the BTA.

Urgent action is planned for the worst polluted parts of the country: Sofia, Pernik, Vratsa, Dimitrovgrad, Razlog, Devnya, Pleven, Ruse, Plovdiv, Asenovgrad, Burgas and Kurdzhali, and for the greatest polluters: the Polymet and Neftochim Companies in Burgas, the Pharmacia Company in Stanke Dimitrov, the power generation industry etc.

The program envisages a dramatic drop in the atmospheric emissions of dust, nitrogen oxides, lead, ammonia and other hazardous pollutants.

Measures are laid out for the clean up of the river valleys and for pollution control of the River Danube and of the Black Sea. New waste treatment plants will be build.

The program includes a range of targets to mitigate the hazardous effects of agricultural and forestry chemization, to end the heavy-metal contamination of farm produce and to secure organic raw materials for baby foods.

All measures in the program, assessed as most pressing for the coming five years, will take an investment of over 2,500 million leva, including nearly 500 million U.S. dollars. The environmental protection targets left out of the urgent measures will be included in the national program for environment protection and regeneration up to the year 2000.

Importance of Warsaw Pact Session Viewed

AU1206111390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 10 Jun 90 p 4

[Petur Bochukov commentary: "Change, But Not End"]

[Text] The fate of the Warsaw Pact, like that of NATO, will depend upon the two blocs' ability to adjust to the new situation by preparing the preliminary conditions for their total transformation. They now have the historic opportunity to overcome the postwar split and to gradually transform themselves from factors preventing war into instruments guaranteeing peace through the establishment of permanent security structures. This trend was mapped out at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow. The meeting of NATO member-countries' foreign ministers,

which was held simultaneously in the town of Turnbury, Scotland, proceeded in the same spirit.

Such change is inevitable and the trend toward it is an undeniable fact. In the purpose of revising the nature, the functions, and activities of the Warsaw Pact, the leaders of the organization established a temporary commission of government representatives' at their Moscow session. It is in charge of preparing respective proposals, expected to be submitted by the end of October 1990. These proposals will be reviewed by the Political Consultative Committee in Prague and decisions for the transformation of the organization will be adopted.

The first steps were already accomplished. Their correct evaluation requires absolute clarity on the crucial issue, namely, on the fact that the disbanding of the Warsaw Pact is out of question, but that the military aspects of the organization should be reduced, while its political aspect should be emphasized. A REUTER commentary defined the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee as the "funeral of an outdated ideological and military form of organization." Nevertheless, this image is not completely accurate, since several years ago at the Budapest session, the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries confirmed their basic stand, which they had expressed on several occcasions, namely, about Europe's liberation from military blocs and about the simulataneous disbanding of the two alliances which should begin with the elimination of their technical military organizations.

Everyone is aware of the fact today that the Warsaw Pact is living through a difficult and complicated period. Now, more than ever, the process of unifying the two German states raises the problem of preserving the existing strategic balance. The GDR is already stepping over with one foot to NATO, while Rainer Eppelmann, its current minister of disarmament and defense, is a pastor who devoted most of his past life to pacifist activities. Some of the Warsaw Pact member countries actually see their future without any bloc allegiance. Yet, this fact should not be interpreted in a similified manner. As Geza Jeszenszky, the current Hungarian foreign minister, stated, "we by no means intend to destroy bridges or to sever our existing relations."

Numerous problems are facing the Warsaw Pact and the range of opinions and views is wide. Nevertheless, the most important objective—namely, the striving to guarantee a stable balance by reducing armaments and creating new all-European security structures—is a common aspiration shared by all members. This is the basic conclusion to be drawn from the declaration issued at the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. For this reason it would be too hasty and exaggerated to claim that the Warsaw Pact is facing its decline. Its members are interested in its further existence, but its evluation should pursue the trend toward intensifying its political nature. A similiar trend for changes can be observed in NATO.

Soviet Official Says Troop Withdrawal by Mar

AU1506145990 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1445 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] The Soviet Union will withdraw its troops stationed in the CSFR by end of February next year at the latest. This was confirmed by the commander in chief, Colonel General Eudard Vorobyev, who is responsible for the withdrawal of the troops, at an international news conference in Prague today. Maintenance personnel will remain in the CSFR until the end of June.

The new Soviet ambassador to Prague, Boris Pankin, has meanwhile expressed "deepest regret " over the invasion of the Warsaw Pact troops in 1968.

News Conference on Soviet Troop Withdrawal

LD1506151690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1242 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] A news conference, marking the first stage of Soviet troop withdrawal from our territory, was held today in the main building of the Federal Government in Prague. Here is Stanislav Benda with details on the conference.

[Benda] Lieutenant General Rudolf Duchacek, deputy minister of national defense, and Colonel General Eduard Vorobyev, commander of the central group of Soviet forces, are their countries' envoys for the troop withdrawal. Yesterday they and the commissions of experts, discussed in Milovice not only the first, but above all the second stage of the withdrawal. This is what Gen. Duchacek told us about the first one, which has already ended and during which the agreement has even been exceeded regarding certain kinds of weapons.

[Begin Duchacek recording] I value the fact that in the course of this entire stage, the Soviet side responded efficiently and understandingly to our requirements. At issue was, first and foremost, the restriction of training and its total suspension a week before the elections and the priority vacation of the garrisons in As promontory, which were included only in the third stage of the Soviet troop withdrawal. Jointly, with the Soviet side, we contributed to the drafting of the instructions of the commander of the center group of troops which responded to some justified requirements and objections toward Soviet soldiers and their families. The tranfers and transportations passed without a more serious violation of discipline and order and without damages inflicted on the Czechoslovak side's property. I think that the thanks for this should go to our railway workers who mostly provided this withdrawal. These are the main positive aspects of this stage. Naturally, the withdrawal of Soviet troops has yielded a number of other problems, as does every kind of new activity with which there is not enough experience. [end recording]

[Benda] Indeed, the point here will be to avert unnecessary errors. There has so far been no final agreement on property rights settlement. The views of the value of the property, which is being handed over, differ. Ecological pollution of the soil and undeground water, particularly by oil-based products and by other poisonous agents, is bigger than expected. In this respect the damage has not been specifically counted up either. Financial specialists will have to wait for the results of biological and hydrological surveys. In any case, both sides already have experiences and thus the running of the second stage, which is due to finish by 31 December, should already be smoother. This will be undoubtedly assisted by the new rail route via Poland to Lvov Oblast.

And in conclusion here is a little joke. A representative of Independent Erotical Initiative [Nezavisla Eroticka Iniciativa] has asked at the news conference how many illegitimate children Soviet soldiers have left behind in our country. General Vorobyev said he did not know but that our women have not put in any financial or other claims.

Talks With USSR on Recompense for Damage

LD1506222990 Prague Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer] The Czechoslovak and Soviet Governments commissioners [who are supervising the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia] held a news conference in Prague today on the end of the second [as heard] stage of the withdrawal of Soviet troops. We asked them both a question:

I have two questions. The first is to Deputy Minister Duchacek. I would like to ask whether there has yet been any specific agreement signed by the two sides at any Soviet garrison with respect to the calculation of damage. Then, a question to General Vorobyev: In Czechoslovakia, fears are growing that the Soviet side will not be willing to pay for the environmental damage caused by the Soviet troops. It is even said that the Central Group of Soviet Forces [CGSF] has received an order to leave without any recompense at all.

[Vorobyev, in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Yesterday's meeting between Soviet and Czechoslovak ecological experts showed that they are able to understand one another much more quickly than we nonspecialists. Therefore, I do not doubt that mutual understanding will be achieved. Since we hold the view that demonstrable and proven ecological and other damage must be compensated, neither the CGSF commander nor any of his subordinates can have received any such order.

[Duchacek] Of all the installations covered by the handover process during the first stage—and there were many of them—in only one case did we agree on the same figure. This means that in the other cases, differences of opinion remain on the figure; therefore we have worked out new methods in order to find a joint solution. So agreement has been reached in one case only.

[Announcer] A representative of the Federal Ministry of Finance added the information that the damage estimated up to the end of this year will be paid to us by the Soviet side in transferable rubles, and beginning 1 January 1991 in convertible currency.

Defense Spokesman on Pact Meeting, Budget

LD1306174390 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Report by correspondent Lubomir Zumar at the Ministry of National Defense building in Prague; date not given]

[Text] At the regular morning briefing by Dr. Vit Suchy, the Federal Ministry of National Defense press spokesman, newsmen were interested in two reports.

The first one concerned the Warsaw Pact defense ministers committee session which opened in Berlin today. The importance of the Berlin session lies in the fact that it should adopt practical steps to change the Warsaw Pact's inner structure and principles. The main objective is to strengthen the political and weaken the military character of the Warsaw Pact, which should then become an instrument to promote disarmament and build a pan-European security system.

The second important report was the declassification of the size of the military budget. In 1989 the total National Defense Ministry budget was 35,062 million korunas; of it 19,716 million korunas were the running costs, including the wages of professional soldiers; the purchases of equipment and the building of the Army cost 14 billion korunas; and lastly, the research and development expenditure amounted to 1,329 million korunas. This year's military budget amounts to 31,180 million korunas, which is a billion less than last year. This reduction of the federal Defense Ministry budget represents a specific contribution to the implementation of the CSFR's military doctrine.

Vacek on CSFR Proposals at Pact Meeting

LD1506214790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] A session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee ended today [15 June]. In the final communique, the participants in the meeting stressed that thanks to the growing trust between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, realistic possibilities for a gradual transition to nonconfrontational character of mutual relations and active participation in creating structures of all-European security are arising. On the return of Army General Miroslav Vacek, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, editor Lubomir Zumar asked him:

[Begin recording] [Zumar] Mr. Minister, you tabled significant Czechoslovak initiatives at the session, proposing a fundamental restructuring of the activity of the Warsaw Pact. What is their essence and how were they accepted by the remaining delegations?

[Vacek] I would like to put this right. I think you will agree if I say that the Political Consultative Committee—I mean the 7 June Moscow session—by virtue of its significance—because it was attended by presidents as heads of delegations of the Warsaw Pact member-states—whether we want it or not, overshadowed the significance of the Defense Minister's Committee. That is, I would pose the question in a more modest way: Essentially, I mentioned in my address some ideas of our president, Vaclav Havel, and perhaps I explained them in greater detail. I think that people know the views of the Political Consultative Committee. Their essence is that special forces of national armies should not be under the leadership of the Warsaw Pact, but that the Joint Command of the Warsaw Pact should command via the national commands. Another fundamental idea—and there are more of them—is that essentially, each of the Warsaw Pact member-states should fulfill tasks within the framework of the coalition primarily by defending its own territory. [end recording]

Foreign Minister in Favor of Both Pacts

LD1706203190 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier gave an interview to the Stuttgart monthly EUROPA. In it he stated that our country is not against Germany's membership in NATO. Our foreign minister also expressed himself in favor of the preservation of both military pacts for the time being.

People's Party To Be 'Constructive Opposition'

LD1406193590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party ended its session in Prague today. Representatives of the party reported on its contents at a press conference. Vaclav Klement interviewed Dr. Jiri Cerny, secretary general of the Czechoslovak People's Party:

[Begin recording] [Klement] What conclusions in the case of Mr. Bartoncik [suspended party chairman] were reached by your Central Committee?

[Cerny] Despite different views on this matter and the personal views of some individuals, a common conclusion was reached that it is necessary to wait until the case investigation is over. One cannot, as we have said several times, accuse a person who first, cannot defend himself properly, second, no evidence has been submitted proving his guilt or innocence, and third, is ill.

[Klement] Who will lead your party at this time, how long will this transitory situation last?

[Cerny] For the time being, the party will be led by its first deputy chairman, Dr. Hanak, and this situation will

last till September when an all-Slovak conference will be convened which will decide upon the party's future fate.

[Klement] What led your Central Committee to the unequivocal decision that the Czechoslovak People's Party will not be a part of the Federal Government?

[Cerny] I think, above all, it is the extent of participation in the Federal Government. Partially, this decision may also have been influenced by the last few days of the election campaign.

[Klement] This means that regarding the Federal Government, you will be in the opposition?...

[Cerny] Naturally, in constructive opposition. Our aim is not for things not to work, but for them to work. I think that creating a strong feedback is desirable for the Federal Government.

[Klement] However, this does not mean that you will not take part in the work of the Czech government?

[Cerny] We would like to take part in the work of the Czech government—this is a question of negotiations, and we do not know how they might end. For the time being it is one plus two, this means one post, probably that of deputy premier, and two ministerial posts. [end recording]

Havel Discusses Government With Forum, VPN

LD1506122690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Vaclav Havel, president of the republic, today continued his talks with representatives of the Civic Forum and the Public Against Violence about the composition of the new federal government. Federal Premier Marian Calfa was present at the talks.

Those present at the meeting noted that they are approaching consensus in the issue of the new government's personnel composition.

Political Life With Calfa, Others

LD1406081290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] President Vaclav Havel met today with Dr. Jan Carnogursky, chairman of the Christian Democratic Movement, for political talks. They discussed the political situation and the prospects of our federative state. The future of our peoples was also discussed between Vaclav Havel and Federal Premier Marian Calfa during a meeting of delegations of the Slovak National Party. They also discussed the purpose of this party in future political life.

With Marian Calfa present, the president also received representatives of the Czech part of the Christian and Democratic Union, that is representatives of the Christian Democratic Party and the Czechoslovak People's Party. Their talks concerned both the political situation in our country and the composition of the federal government and other constitutional organs.

Civic Forum Leader Urban Resigns

AU1506155890 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 15 Jun 90

[By Bernard Meixner]

[Text] Prague, June 15 (AFP)—Jan Urban has resigned as a leader of Civic Forum to avoid a confrontation with President Vaclav Havel, informed sources here said Friday. The resignation of Mr. Urban, a former journalist and leader of the "velvet revolution" that overthrew the communist government, was confirmed by a Civic Forum spokewoman, Jana Rysklinkova.

"Mr. Urban had already indicated before the elections that he intended to leave his work at the Civic Forum coordination centre," Mrs. Rysklinkova said. A replacement for him has not yet been considered because "Mr. Urban did not have a formal role" in the movement which "is not structured like a party," the spokeswoman for the Civic Forum press service said.

The departure of Mr. Urban was accelerated by "diverging views on the role of Civic Forum" between him and Mr. Havel, one source said. "Mr. Urban wanted to avoid a conflict with the head of state and he left", because he had the impression that "things are being decided elsewhere, while it is the Forum which won the election", the source said.

Interim Prime Minister Marian Calfa, a former Communist Party technocrat, has been designated to form the new cabinet, although not everyone in Civic Forum has agreed with the decision by Mr. Havel and his advisers.

Traditionally, to maintain an ethnic balance, the prime minister in Czechoslovakia is Slovak when the head of state is Czech, as Mr. Havel is. Mr. Calfa is a Slovak.

Mr. Calfa's candidature was supported by Public Against Violence, the Slovak counterpart of Civic Forum, rather than by Civic Forum. However the choice of Mr. Calfa was now "acceptable" to the movement, Mrs. Rysklinkova said.

The departure of Mr. Urban caught diplomats and observers by surprise.

He was one of the four top leaders of Civic Forum and quickly became its spokesman. He handled the press conference last Sunday after Civic Forum's resounding election victory.

Observers said Mr. Urban's resignation may be an indication of trouble ahead in holding together Civic Forum, which is an umbrella organization for 12 parties.

Mr. Urban has left Prague for a vacation with his family in France, and will then do a tour of American universities before resuming his job later this year as journalist with the pro-Civic Forum newspaper LIDOVE NOVINY.

8 Ministers From Old Cabinet in New Government

AU1806115190 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Prague, June 18 (AFP)—The new Czechoslovak Government will draw eight of its 17 members from the current government, Prime Minister Marian Calfa said in an interview published here Monday.

Ministers to retain their posts, apart from Mr. Calfa himself, include Deputy Prime Ministers for Economic Affairs Vaclav Vales and Vladimir Dlouhy, Foreign Affairs Minister Jiri Dienstbier, Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus, Social Affairs Minister Petr Miller, Control Committee Minister Kvetoslava Korinkova and Defense Minister Miroslav Vacek.

With the exception of General Vacek, all of the ministers chosen to stay on were supported by the Civic Forum (Czech) and Public Against Violence (Slovak) popular movements, victors in the parliamentary elections held on June 8 and 9.

Gen. Vacek, who resigned from the Czechoslovak Communist Party in February, will retain his post at the request of President Vaclav Havel, Mr. Calfa told the Prague weekly LIDOVE NOVINY (Popular News).

Mr. Calfa implicitly indicated that Interior Minister Richard Sacher, a member of the leadership of the People's Party, would not be included in the new government. Mr. Sacher's reputation was tarnished before the elections when People's Party leader Josef Bartoncik came under suspicion of collaboration with the secret police under the former communist regime.

Two current deputy prime ministers supported by the popular movements will not be invited to participate in the new government, said Mr. Calfa. He named them as Valtr Komarek, who has been unsuccessful as chief of the government's economic team, and Armin Delong, whose post of president of the state commission for scientific and technical development, will be suppressed. Informed sources said Mr. Komarek, who was elected as a Civic Forum deputy to the Chamber of the People, will probably occupy an important position in the new parliament, while Mr. Delong will direct a scientific research institute, informed sources said.

Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak announced at a press conference on Thursday [14 June] that he is retaining his Communist Party membership and will not seek a position in the new government.

Communist Transportation Minister Frantisek Podlena is also retaining his party membership and will not be a candidate for a government post, while Energy Minister Jaroslav Suva has resigned from the party and hopes to retain his position, observers here said.

Civic Forum Meets to Discuss Group's Future

LD1606112690 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1100 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] The Civic Forum Assembly met at Realisticke Divadlo in Prague today for the first time since the elections. Despite the fact that Civic Forum won in the parliamentary election, this meeting had a working character. The agenda included, above all, a report on the state of talks on coalitions, on creating the federal and the Czech Governments, the activities of Civic Forum up to the communal elections, discussing the future of Civic Forum, its structure and organization, and confirming and supplementing the council of the coordination center of Civic Forum. Petr Kucera summed up the results of the elections and praised the activity of the broad basis of Civic Forum in the regions, districts, and towns.

Civic Forum Congress Procceedings

LD1706090890 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] The congress of the Civic Forum coordinating center has expressed its thanks to all those involved in its election success. It noted that the results of the elections in each region were influenced by the situation in the local Civic Forum. It also entrusted the coordinating centers at regional level with drawing up lists proposing experts and other capable people to fill senior management posts in central bodies. It called on all Civic Forum legal subjects [pravny subjekt] to make an inventory of their assets and submit a report.

The congress reacted angrily to a report that Federal Interior Minister Richard Sacher has ordered certain Federal Assembly deputies from the Civic Forum ranks to be re-screened, without the knowledge of the parliament speaker. It urged the Federal Assembly presidium to take appropriate measures in the light of this fact.

Interior Ministers' Statement on Collaborators

LD1606194990 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] A working meeting between Richard Sacher, Antonin Hrazdira, and Vladimir Meciar—the ministers of the interior of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Czech Republic, and Slovak Republic—took place in Trencianske Teplice in the last few days.

They strove to find common points with regard to the concept of security corps. They also discussed questions on the ministries' powers, the question of public security investigators in the context of an amendment of the law on misdemeanors, and they adopted a statute on civic commissions according to the powers given by the law.

The question of screening was among the most serious. At the end of their meeting they adopted this statement today:

On the path of looking for a new democratic structure of our society, a problem emerged which is linked to the screening of people using the archives of the Ministry of the Interior. As the former State Security used disinformation to compromise irritating people, it had, even after the revolution, during the months of November and December 1989, enough time to reduce significantly the files kept in the archives.

We consider that it is important to point out the fact that about 15,000 of the most active collaborators with the State Security were removed from the records, along with their archive files and information files. As a result of this, we consider registration records, information files, and computer output to be impossible to confirm.

We also want to point out that the former State Security did not build its network of agents, secret collaborators, and confidants aimed at the CPCZ [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia] nomenclatura cadres, but at other structures, such as for instance opposition movements, the church, and people who did not agree with the regime.

Nevertheless, there were collaborators who did not receive tasks of a political character—for instance, tasks concerning industrial secrets and similar tasks. This means that the simple fact that somebody is included in registration records, information files or on the computer is not automatic proof that the said person was an active collaborator with the State Security. On the other hand, there were also active collaborators who were never on record.

That is why we consider the problem of screening to be so serious that a final stance should be taken by the government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. All the political and moral aspects of the so-called screening should be considered, as its continuation can seriously destabilize our society. Society has to assess what path is least damaging to it.

Havel Calls for End to Screening of Citizens

LD1706142890 Prague CTK in English 1404 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Prague June 17 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel today called for ending the screening of citizens, i.e. finding out whether they cooperated with the former State Security (secret political police).

In his regular Sunday's interview over Radio, Vaclav Havel said that "the desire of citizens to have certainty that their newly and freely elected representatives are people with pure moral escutcheons is quite legitimate and justified" but at the same time "innumerable well meant but wrongly done plans and intentions" and "innumerable wrong human properties" can be seen in the screening, he added.

Vaclav Havel said that when the screening started all mechanisms of filing of secret police agents had not been known and it came out that besides those documents on which the screening has been based so far, there are other archives. He also said that many people were forced to cooperate with the State Security by blackmail, psychological pressure, etc.

As regards the discussion between Vaclav Havel and his adviser Jiri Krizan and former Chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party Josef Bartonick on June 5, immediately before the Czechoslovak Parliamentary elections (and after which Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of the Interior Jan Ruml accused Josef Bartoncik of long-term paid cooperation with the State Security over television on June 6), President Havel said that he thought that the debate will not be a public affair and that he conducted it with the best intention possible to prevent a scandal. "I know how the debate developed, Dr Bartoncik knows how it developed and Jiri Krizan knows it but we all have one more witness who is over us and this is God", Vaclav Havel said.

(Dr Bartoncik, who this week denied being a secret police agent, claims to be a politician profession Christian morale).

Background of Former Party Official's Arrest

AU1506140590 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 7 Jun 90 p 1

[Interview with General Samel, first deputy minister of interior, and Zbynek Fiala, federal government spokesman, by MLADA FRONTA; place and date not given: "Jakes, Bilak, Lenart, and Co."]

[Text] [MLADA FRONTA] Mr. General, is the news about the detention of former prominent persons not reminiscent of the detentions of former dissidents on the eve of "dangerous" anniversaries?

[Samel] I do not exclude the possibility that the public might have such an impression. The detention was demanded by the CSFR Prosecutor General's Office. I met this demand.

[MLADA FRONTA] What is the reason for their detention?

[Samel] As far as I know, there is, above all, a suspicion about their involvement in the invitation of the five armies to Czechoslovakia in 1968. As far as Mr. Bilak is concerned, he is also suspected of other criminal activity.

[MLADA FRONTA] Is there some specific evidence?

[Samel] I do not know, I have met the demands made by the Prosecutor General's Office.

[MLADA FRONTA] In Mr. Hegenbart's case it would be difficult to talk about his involvement in the invitation of the intervening armies.

[Samel] Above all, it is necessary to say that all the aforementioned persons were subpoenaed according to the section 19 of the Law on National Security Corps. I gave the pertinent orders on 12 June. The persons in question showed up voluntarily. For example, Mr. Jakes desired that we give him a ride in our car; in the case of Mr. Hegenbart, I gave pertinent orders to the organs in Moravia.

[MLADA FRONTA] Could these large-scale summonings be somehow connected with the suspicion that some forces want to mar the upcoming elections?

[Samel] I want to stress again that, above all, I am executing the directives made by the CSFR Prosecutor General. I do not exclude that in the coming days more people will be summoned to interrogations. I do not exclude that the situation is somehow connected with the upcoming elections. Personally, I do not possess any evidence, however.

[MLADA FRONTA] As I understand it, the aforementioned persons were summoned for interrogations and submitted themselves to these interrogations voluntarily?

[Samel] Yes.

Zbynek Fiala, Federal Government spokesman, confirmed that all the aforementioned persons showed up at the interrogations voluntarily. As follows from the conversation of our reporters with Vasil Bilak and Rudolf Hegenbart, this was not their first interrogation at the Prosecutor General's Office. However, yesterday's summoning may be more closely connected with the August 1968 invitation of the armies. And Rudolf Hegenbart's role? He may have had access to documents which could shed light on the matter. According to information from independent sources, the aborementioned persons really showed up voluntarily, they did not have to be brought in—it is the Prosecutor General who decides about their detention. The timing of their summoning— just two days before the elections and on the day on which the president of the republic left for an important meeting of the Warsaw Pact—is really interesting, however.

Colotka 'Suspected of Major Criminal Activity'

LD1406205890 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Interview with Bratislava Regional Prosecutor Dr. Robert Cere by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Can you tell us someting about the criminal activity of Dr. Peter Colotka?

[Cere] Dr. Peter Colotka is justifiably suspected of major criminal activity, which he committed as former Slovak premier in abusing his office. The public has been informed that he has been accused of abusing the office of a public official, according to Article 158, paragraphs 1A and 2C; for theft, Article 247, paragraphs 1 and 2D of the Criminal Law; and for embezzlement, Article 248, paragraphs 1 and 2B of the Criminal Law.

The law prescribes a sentence of up to ten years for the crime of abusing the office of a public official. For the other two crimes there are sentences of up to eight years.

[Reporter] A decision was to be made today about taking him into custody.

[Cere] There was concern—and there are facts justifying it—that the accused Dr. Colotka could make finding out the real truth about the activities investigated by the prosecution more difficult by influencing people, in particular people from the spheres in which he was active during his criminal activity. These people's testimony must be taken. Therefore, as a regional prosecutor of Bratislava, I decided to take him today into custody. This took place during the 48 hour period since the accused was handed over to the public security investigator (?and) a prosecutor. It must be added that the bodies that participate in the preparatory stages of a trial have a legal duty to investigate at every stage of the proceedings whether the reasons for custody are still there. If they are not, it is the duty of the prosecutor to release the accused. This is fully applicable also to the criminal proceedings against the accused, Dr. Colotka.

[Reporter] The information the public has about the entire case is very modest. Could you enlarge on this by giving us new facts and findings that might influence the investigation in the near future?

[Cere] Unfortunately, no. I must, however, stress that in no case is it a criminal activity of political nature.

VPN Holds Meeting on Election Victory

Dubcek Attends

LD1706143690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Joy at the victory in the elections and the consideration of tasks being faced in transforming society were characteristic of the extended Assembly of Public Against Violence [VPN] which took place in Bratislava today.

A statement by Jan Budaj that he would not abdicate from political posts voluntarily gave rise to the greatest applause of all. Vladimir Meciar, a candidate for the post of premier of the Slovak Government, recalled that by its victory in the elections VPN is taking over responsibility for the development of society. Alexander Dubcek, VPN candidate for the West Slovak region and chairman of the Federal Assembly, praised the transformation of the movement since the last assembly, when it was still looking for its orientation in the election campaign. He admitted that not everything had taken place within the strict norms of democracy, but it was in the interest of the people and truth so it was necessary to act very quickly. The irreversible nature of the peaceful path

from totalitarianism to democracy in a quiet but victorious struggle and the successes of the Slovak Government were emphasized at today's extended VPN assembly by Vladimir Ondrus, deputy premier of the government. The proceedings continued in the afternoon with a working session.

Approves Slovak Premier Candidate

LD1806010190 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The question of forming a new Slovak government was the central topic of discussion at today's first post-election extended assembly of the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement. As we have already informed you, Vladimir Meciar—candidate of this movement which won the elections in Slovakia—was put in charge of forming it. In his speech at this morning's session, he characterized the movement's position and work as follows:

[Begin Meciar recording] I am a candidate for premier, the candidate put forward for this post by the VPN, and I can work in this post only with your support, never without it, and not at all against you. There are no issues which cannot be explained; there are no topics which cannot be discussed. A situation could never emerge in which a government would not be responsible to the movement from which it was born, nor in which this movement would not seek ways and cooperation in common work. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The candidacy of Vladimir Meciar was supported at the session of the VPN by Alexander Dubcek:

[Begin Dubcek recording] I think it was a good choice to put Mr. Meciar in charge of forming the government. As far as I am concerned, I think that life has tested him properly and that it is right to put him in charge of this kind of job. [end recording]

This view was shared by the delegates of the assembly of the VPN, who approved Vladimir Meciar's candidacy for the post of Slovak premier.

Premier Candidate, Dubcek Speak

LD1806010790 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] The Slovak-wide assembly of Public Against Violence [VPN] was opened by Milan Knazko, advisor to the president of the Republic, who also welcomed Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Federal Assembly, among the guests. An important speech was given by Vladimir Meciar. We selected the following from among his ideas:

[Begin Meciar recording] We can say today that three definite directions emerged from the election campaign. These are: unitarists, that is, workers who are of the opinion that only a strong federal administration guarantees the development of the republics, and they consider the republics to be regions; separatists, who say that our happiness lies in breaking away from the Czech republic and in the creation of a Slovak state; but there is also a third which was heard very loudly, the one which was presented by VPN—that we are in favor of the joint coexistence of the state of Czechs and Slovaks in a joint federation, but not the one which was created by Husak and the Communist Party, in a federation which will give full guarantees, and guarantees of the full rights of the republics, in a federation in which the republics will act on the basis of the power of a federative body and which will [word indistinct] certain sovereignty and state functions. [applause] [end recording]

Alexander Dubcek then spoke. He emphasized that we are faced with a difficult transitional period and that trust is also not given forever. So that VPN does not betray this trust, it has a concrete program—a chance for Slovakia. Alexander Dubcek also ascribed great importance to municipal elections, which will take place in the fall.

Report on Slovak Government Session

AU1506084390 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Three-Quarters of University Graduates Will Be Unemployed"]

[Text] Bratislava— University students graduating this year are in danger of being unemployed. Only some occupations, like physicians or teachers in elementary school grades 1 to 4, are an exception to the trend. Expected unemployment in the other fields may surpass 70 percent of the total number of university graduates. This follows from a report by the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Training of the Slovak Republic with which the Slovak Government was acquainted during its session yesterday.

In an attempt to help the students, the ministry will establish an information bank.

Retraining To Become—Laborer

The unemployment growth should be curbed by a special half-year course of studies. The participants will take intensive language courses, use computers, and study business-related laws. The courses are to begin on 1 October 1990 and finish on 31 March 1991. Accommodation for the participants will not be provided by the universities. The students will, however, receive a monthly scholarship of 1,400 korunas.

The Slovak Government agreed with this approach to temporarily alleviating the critical situation. It instructed the ministers and the heads of other central bodies of the state administration, Regional National Committee Councils, and the Bratislava National Committee Council to assist the graduates in obtaining even

short-term employment abroad, and to recommend to companies and institutions that they hire these graduates for demanding blue-collar jobs which could contribute to their retraining. The Minister of Health and Social Affairs has also been charged with drawing up comprehensive measures aimed at the prevention of the negative consequences of the transition to the labor market.

Prague Centralism Threatens the Economic Reform

Yesterday, the Slovak Government also acknowledged the Federal Government decision on the implementation of the economic reform with the comment that it does not deal with the formation of a genuine federation instituted from below. It stated that it seeks in its economic policy the so-called more rapid version of the radical economic reform. The Slovak Government supports such an economic model of the CSFR which is based on two strong republics. Attempts to change the economic structure in a centralist manner based on the apparatus of the federal authorities contradict themselves and threaten the entire revolutionary economic trend.

National Committees To Be Abolished

The Slovak Government approved of the abolishment of Regional National Committees as of 31 December 1990 with the condition that the employment contracts and similar obligations be passed onto the state bodies and the wage fund be used to build a system of district offices and institutions with equal authority. The elimination of the regional national committees should be completed by 30 June 1991. It agreed with direct elections in November 1990 only to the local community governing bodies. It approved the time schedule for the national committee and local state administration reform.

The government approved the constitutional draft law amending constitutional law No. 100/1960, the CSFR Constitution, and constitutional law No. 143/1968 on Czechoslovak Federation. This amendment abbreviates the term of office of the national committees. The bill assumes the establishment of absolute self-government of communities. Therefore, the abolishment of national committees is suggested, while the communities are to be considered the basic units of local self-government. The constitutional law is to take effect on the day of elections to the local representative bodies in 1990, so that the new bodies of the local self-administration would be already formed according to the new legal conditions. Their term of office will be 24 months.

The Government of the Slovak Republic also dealt with some other problems.

Claim That Czechs Pay for Slovaks Denied

AU1506101790 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 90 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Engineer Lubomir Klima, director of the State Budget Department at the Ministry of Finance, Prices, and Wages of the Slovak Republic, by Elena Klimesova; place and date not given: "Who Is Paying for Whom?"]

[Excerpt] [Klimesova] Financial relations between the two republics and the federation are so tangled that it is scarcely possible to disentangle them by some radical cut and to clearly say who is paying for whom and how much and who is taking away from whom and how much. How did one arrive at the sum of 8.5 billion korunas which, supposedly, the Czech Republic will forfeit to Slovakia in 1990?

[Klima] The draft law on the state budget for this year included for the first time the so-called territorial review, which provides basic orientation on how organizations on the territories of individual republics, regardless of to which ministry they belong, participate in the generation of budget revenues and in the use of budget expenditures. **The way in which this review is construed at present does not, however, in view of the deformation of existing value relations, provide an objective picture on the strength of territorial entities in terms of generation of income and is only the first attempt on the part of budget policy to find such an expression. Various incompetent answers or the taking of facts out of context only misinform the public and trigger conflicts with political undertones.** The thus-interpreted data on the territorial review has caused a big uproar because they implied that this year the transfer of financial resources from the Czech Republic to the Slovak Republic amounts to 8.5 billion korunas. On this basis, the Czech National Council adopted a three-point resolution, from which it follows that this year is the last one in which resources between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic will be redistributed; that the original sum earmarked for Slovakia must be scaled down; and that the whole process of redistribution must be made lucid and transparent.

[Klimesova] A comparison of the results of individual economic organizations in the Czech lands and in Slovakia shows that the degree of the two economies' efficiency varies. Where do the main differences lie?

[Klima] The Czechoslovak economy has been built as a single, uniform economy. Hence, the development of production structures in Slovakia has been subordinated to the interests of the economy of the federation as a whole. Our mutual relations should therefore be seen primarily from this perspective. **If we compare the dynamism of economic and social development in the two republics, we see that, from approximately 1970 onward, the growth rate of gross national income in the Slovak Republic has been substantially higher than in the Czech Republic. Nevertheless, in terms of per capita growth rate, it is still lower in Slovakia, chiefly because of demographic and economic factors.** One could cite, for instance, the different levels of involvement in gainful employment (510 out of 1,000 residents of the Czech Republic are involved in the labor process compared with only 480 in the Slovak Republic). There are also differences in the level of the employment of women, greatly disparate

structures of production branches, and so forth. Moreover, we in Slovakia use more expensive types of fuel, for example. For this reason alone, our material costs are 1.6 billion korunas higher than in the Czech Republic!

[Klimesova] The profile of enterprises in Slovakia is such that they mostly process raw materials into intermediary products, whereas in the Czech lands branches which deliver end-products are dominant. How is this factor reflected in the efficiency of the two economies?

[Klima] As I have already mentioned, our value relations are greatly distorted, which is especially true of the sphere of prices. Compared to world prices they are unrealistic. (Our prices represent only 50 to 60 percent of world prices.) The existing price level for commodities such as nickel, aluminum, or ferro-alloys accounts for the fact that the generation of profit and, consequently, levies paid to the state budget of the Slovak Republic are an additional 1.5 to 3 billion korunas lower than they would have been if we used world prices.

[Klimesova] Your enumeration of the "pluses" which Slovakia forfeits for the benefit of the Czech and federal budgets apparently is not finished yet....

[Klima] Of course, there are even more arguments which could be used to counterbalance the distorted mirror in which the transfers between the two republics appear. For example, about 27,000 Slovaks work in the Czech Republic. Every year they account for about 1 billion korunas in generated national income which is counted in favor of the Czech Republic, a sum which does not even include deductions from the volume of wages and the wage tax [both of which are paid to the Czech budget]. At the same time, these people are getting their old-age pensions and their sick pay from the budget of the Slovak Republic, to which they made no contributions while gainfully employed. I could cite still other examples.

[Klimesova] As far as I know, one of the deficiencies of the previous "rules of the game" was disregard for the so-called territorial principle, according to which organizational units ought to surrender their levies to the budget of the republic on the territory where they are situated and not to the budget of the republic in which their head office is situated. I am thinking of federally administered organizations....

[Klima] Indeed, these organizations do not have the status of a legal subject, which is why they surrender their levies to the budget of the republic in which their federal body is based. I will be specific. The transit gas pipeline, with its headquarters in Prague, makes an annual profit of 2.5 billion korunas. Because the Slovak section represents 60 percent of its value, we should be getting for the work of the compressor stations about 1.8 billion korunas of these profits. Yet we are not getting anything. The same is true of the "Friendship" oil pipeline, the CEDOK travel agency, and other organizations active throughout the federation but headquartered in the Czech Republic.

[Klimesova] What would our annual "debt" to the Czech Republic look like, at least approximately, if all these factors were taken into consideration?

[Klima] If budget relations were really put on an objective footing, **we would arrive, in fact, at a certain balance.** The levels of gross national income per capita [generated and consumed in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic] would move very close to each other! [passage omitted on new budget rules to be used in the future]

Shortfall in Soviet Gasoline Sent to Slovakia

LD1306202890 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Excerpts] In our earlier broadcasts, we already informed you about today's session of the government of the Slovak Republic. [passage omitted] On the subject of gasoline, it was stated that supplies are insufficient. As Milan Cic said, it will be necessary to take several measures to regulate gasoline consumption in the next three-four months because we are not receiving as much oil as we will need from the Soviet Union.

More Details on New Communist Party

AU1506061090 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Jun 90 p 2

[CTK report: "Proclamation Made by Gottwald's Posthumous Children"]

[Text] Prague—Yesterday, CTK received an appeal by Jiri Sitar to all the "Marxist-Leninists," whose number allegedly is as high as 67,845, to boycott the elections. The afore-named person further informed the CTK that Ladislav Adamec, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] chairman, and Vasil Mohorita, CPCZ Central Committee first secretary, were also sent the appeal in which they are informed about the establishment of the new Gottwald-style Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [Gottwaldovska komunisticka strana Ceskoslovenska], with its own weekly, KOMUNIST.

According to Sitar, the appeal was also signed by Frantisek Moudry on behalf of the Club of Friendship with the Albanian People's Socialist Republic, by Emil Klenovec on behalf of the Club for the Rehabilitation of I.V. Stalin, and by Vojtech Zahradka on behalf of the "Victorious February" Partisan Unit of the People's Militia.

When asked by CTK, the press spokesman of the CPCZ confirmed that on 4 June the CPCZ chairman and the CPCZ Central Committee first secretary obtained—through the mail room—the so-called resolution marked "attention: CPCZ leadership," containing six illegible signatures. It also contained information that on 1 June an illegal conference of "Gottwald adherents" in Czechoslovakia was held, which decided on establishing the "Gottwald-style Communist Party of Czechoslovakia." According to the same source, the constituent congress is to be held in September. Above all, the resolution contains gross attacks against the current policy of the

CPCZ and against its representatives. There are more anonymous letters like this coming to the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPCZ press spokesman stated that because this resolution threatens the CPCZ leaders with severe punishment and because its existence has now also been confirmed by CTK, the CPCZ is submitting this resolution to the security bodies. The matter will also be discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee on 10 June. We want to stress even now that the Communist Party is distancing itself from similar provocations and rejects them.

Socialist Party Election Failure Viewed

LD1406084190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] The leadership of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party called a press conference today on the causes of their failure in the election. Vaclav Klement noted the following:

[Begin Klement recording] The unpleasant election defeat, and seeking its causes and the measure of responsibility for the unsatisfactory result—that was the content of yesterday's session of this party's Central Committee. No simple reasons were found. Questions of trust in the leadership and its chairman, Dr. Vyvadil, were also raised. Many controversial views were expressed at the session. After that, however, a commission was set up which, before the next session of the Central Committee on 27 June, is to analyze in detail the election campaign—which cost the party just under 7 million korunas—to assess the results, and to propose important measures.

We also found out at the press conference about yesterday's attempt to establish a new party—the National Social Party. This was made directly in the building, but it was connected with bugging, because a tape recording was secretly made behind the door about the talks of the faction. This affair will be discussed by the party court.

The third case which agitated the party was an open letter, published today by four chief editors of MELANTRICH and addressed to the party chairman, recommending his resignation following the election failure. Dr. Vyvadil answered this letter. He stressed at the press conference, above all, the need to preserve party unity, to delimit its exact political profile as a center party, and to establish which strata of the population it should focus on.

And the conclusion of the press conference? Dr Vyvadil said it: The danger of party faction sill exists. We will be wiser after 27 June, that is, following the Central Committee's next session. If we do not find a solution then and there, we will have to call an all-party conference or a congress because only these organs, according to the statutes, can change the leadership of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party. [end recording]

Officials Discuss Party Politics on TV

LD1306082790 Prague Television Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We begin with an internal political theme. It is no secret that a new government is being formed over the next few days, and for the first time on the basis of the real distribution of political forces. [switches to Czech] I welcome to the studio two direct participants in these talks Petr Uhl, member of the Committee for the Unjustly Persecuted, and Dr. Jan Carnogursky, chairman of the Christian Democratic Movement. [passage omitted] Mr. Carnogursky, today you refused to enter into a coalition with the Civic Forum, why?

[Carnogursky] Well not today, but even earlier, the report came today. It is true that the Christian Democratic Movement [CDM] has decided that it will not enter the Federal Government because the election results do not allow us to exert an adequate enough effect on its political line. In contrast to this, in Slovakia the situation is that without us, it would not generally be possible to form a Slovak Government, plus the fact that the election results in Slovakia to enable us to influence the political line of the Slovak Government in coalition with Public Against Violence [VPN] and the Democratic Party, but we will not enter the Federal Government. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] So where do you think the areas of friction between the Democratic Party and VPN will be?

[Carnogursky] So far there has not been much friction, partly due to the fact that the election programs of almost all the parties and movements taking part in the elections are relatively general and very similar and close in all areas—on the market economy, democracy, opening up to the world and so forth—so that means that areas of friction could arise, particularly in implementing the government program with specific emphasis on economic policy. We intend to push for the earliest possible privatization of the service sector and small enterprises, for example. [passage omitted]

[Announcer, in Czech] If the CDM's decision is final, what can Civic Forum do? Can it enter a coalition with smaller parties, or would it dare to go into government alone.

[Uhl, in Czech] Let us stay at the Federal Government level and once again at the level of the Chamber of the People and the two separately voting parts. The speculation exists here. For us it is both politically and morally unacceptable to enter a government coalition with the Communist Party, which is likely to have 10 seats, which is a relatively large number—I mean the Slovak communists in the Slovak part of the Chamber of the People. Naturally it is possible to enter some sort of coalition with the Hungarian Christian Movement which is itself in coalition with the Coexistence Movement, which in

Hungarian is Egyuetteles, but the small number of deputies and the small number of votes at the federal level practically makes it impossible for them to hold a ministry. But these are just conjectures. It is problematic for them to have any ministry but it is possible to include them in the constructive work of the Federal Government, in particular in the field of national minorities, human rights, and so on. [passage omitted]

[Announcer, in Czech] Dr. Carnogursky, does this mean that in parliament you could become the opposition allies of the Czechoslovak Communist Party?

[Carnogursky] It could happen that, concerning certain laws, we could vote in the same way, as has already happened in some cases in this parliament. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] A relatively strong party in Slovakia is, surprisingly, the Slovak National Party [Slovenska narodna strana]. What is your relation to it, and are you considering it for the government?

[Carnogursky] Not at the moment. In the coalition talks which we had with VPN and the Democratic Party [Demokraticka strana] we have been considering a coalition of the three of us, that is, the Democrtic Party, VPN, and the CDM. [passage omitted]

[Uhl, in Czech] The most important Civic Forum activists stand roughly in the left center. I would like to say that we regret that the Social Democrats, the Socialists, and the Greens did not make it to the parliament, and that we intend to cooperate with these parties outside the parliament and to try to reflect their views and stands in the parliament in the same way in which we intend to take into consideration the views and stances of other civic movements, as are the trade union and students movements, the churches, and so on. And indeed, we did not stage this revolution in order to establish a new totality and we have had, indeed, a lesson because the majority of us—and Jan Carnogursky is one of us—participated for many years in the struggle against a totalitarian regime. Well, the majority of us have had so many personal experiences that immediately, in case of every action which could result in such totality, the majority of us become alerted and alarmed and we immediately erect a protective barrier in order to stop manipulations, demagogy, and undemocratic courses of action. [passage omitted]

I do not wish to trigger a hypothesis, but I think that the influence of the Civic Forum and the VPN will gradually weaken in the course of the two years and that various activists and people will leave it for the already established parties or movements, such as the Christian Democratic Movement, and that the Civic Forum will perhaps preserve itself in the form of a movement, not a political party. [passage omitted]

We will certainly be contesting the municipal elections because we regard them as even more important than the parliamentary elections because our program—and on this point we agree with the Self-Government Democracy Movement of the Society for Moravia and Silesia which will be our partner in the Czech National Council—is a program of broad territorial self-administration. [passage omitted]

TV Discussion on Political Issues

LD1406093490

[Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech at 2013 GMT on 13 June carries a 22-minute discussion with Michal Zantovskiy, the president's press spokesman, and Jiri Vyvadil, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, on topical issues in Czechoslovak politics. The questions are asked by a female announcer in Slovak and a male announcer in Czech, both unidentified.

The first question to Zantovsky is in connection with his statement to the media on the Bartoncik affair. Zantovsky replies: "I would not like to say too much about the affair concerning Mr. Bartoncik. I think that both sides have said their piece on this, and it is now a matter for the People's Party and the Federal Assembly. I published my statement simply because some officials of the People's Party were drawing very broad conclusions from one of my comments at the 8 June press conference, as if it was a case of some kind of conspiracy."

"Before the press conference Mr. Rychetsky, Mr. Krizan, Mr. Roml, and I agreed that we would not conceal any facts from the journalists as long as there were no special reasons for it, and when we were asked how much Mr. Bartoncik was paid, Mr. Rychetsky leaned over to Mr. Ruml, who was answering the question, and advised him that he should not give the figure. I, on the other hand, was of the opinion that the journalists could also be told this fact, and that was the meaning of my comment. The fact that there was no conspiracy is proved by the fact that immediately afterwards Jan Ruml answered the question as he was advised by Mr. Rychetsky, and not according to my advice. The comment itself was not very well formulated, and despite the fact that this was done under the time pressure of the press conference, I consider it to be my own personal professional mistake."

The male announcer goes on to outline a MLADA FRONTA article on the Bartoncik affair and states that "we are of the opinion that at a time when the whole affair has been handed over for investigation to the Federal Assembly, and it is not appropriate to publish any further material on the subject. Czechoslovak Television will return to the whole affair when the Federal Assembly has completed its investigation."

The female announcer then turns to the question of preparations for the formation of a new government and refers to yesterday's discussion with Jan Carnogursky and his meeting with President Havel today. Zantovsky confirms that this was the case, that as far as he knows Carnogursky has not changed his mind, but that things

are never certain in politics. "What does this mean for the formation of a federal government?" she asks.

Zantovsky replies: "If Mr. Carnogursky and his movement do not change their position for the formation of a federal government it means that Civic Forum and Public Against Violence, as the strongest political forces which emerged from the elections, will have to look around for other coalition partners and form a minority government if necessary." He goes on to say that a new government will be formed once political consultations have ended and a consensus is reached, which should not take much longer. The president will talk to all parties represented in parliament, and possibly with those that did get into parliament, to hear their views; this naturally also incudes the communist party.

The next question concerns the office of president—whether Havel feels that he has fulfilled his role by bringing the country to the first free and democratic elections. Zantovsky replies that the president does not consider his work to be over until a new and stronger government is in office. Asked whether Havel intends to be a candidate for president in the next two years he says: "If he is successful in this task, then he will most probably agree to be a candidate." Asked whether he has heard of any other possible candidates for the office he says: officially no, but some names are occasionally mentioned.

The male announcer says: "I think it is no secret, since SVOBODNE SLOVO published a letter reprinted in LIDOVE NOVINY from one of its readers who proposes our second guest in the studio, Dr. Jiri Vyvadil, as a counter-candidate for president. What is your own personal view about this proposal?"

Vyvadil replies: "Well, you know I was hesitant about coming here because of course I receive various letters which support the Czechoslovak Socialist Party. Of course I am very grateful for the support, but we live at a time when there is no doubt that basically there is no other person than Vaclav Havel who could be president. That is my starting point and that is how I see it."

Vyvadil continues by saying that Czechoslovakia must still learn about normal democracy and at a time of "a certain emotional chaos" it is necessary to have a strong personality around which the other political parties can rally. The situation may change in two years time.

The male announcer asks: "I would like to return to Dr. Jiri Vyvadil. You have become the target of criticism from your own party, even the newspaper of your party. What is the reason for this?"

Vyvadil responds: "I would say the reason is logical. Our election failure is felt very deeply by our members. They are affected by it and undoubtedly it also affects the editorial team of SVOBODNE SLOVO and Melantrich publishing house. They did everything for a good result in the elections. They are not satisfied with the result, and this in itself leads to deep disappointment. From their point of view I am not surprised by their attitude. My reply to this standpoint should be published tomorrow and I think this is what the freedom of the press is all about."

Asked if this means he will resign, Vyvadil says: "Look, I do not think the mistakes that occurred are all connected with me personally. I am in the extraordinary situation that according to our statutes the chairman of the party is elected by the congress and can only be re-elected by the congress. Nevertheless, wherever the faults may lie it is always valid that the captain, the man at the helm, should take the responsibility. Our Central Committee still has to discuss this, but it is not just a matter of what the members will say. I myself must consider very carefully, not just politically but also in the human sense, the extent of my responsibility, and according to that I will take my stand, which I will certainly do."

Asked about the reasons for the party's poor results in the elections, Vyvadil says that although people have expressed support for his party, the nation was voting for "the largest, the strongest force which is capable of standing up to the past regime," and that was Civic Forum. In the next elections people will not be voting against something but rationally evaluating the situation, and he is convinced that the Czechoslovak Socialist Party will have a place and a "great future" in political life.

Answering a question in Czech on what the Czechoslovak president should be aiming for, Vyvadil replies that the president should aim at being a president of all citizens of the CSFR, or at least of the overwhelming majority. In the current situation he must make sure that the same proportion of his presidency goes to the Czechs, Slovaks, and other minorities.

Answering a question on what the Czechoslovak president should refrain from, Vyvadil notes that the president must interfere in the affairs of state at the moment. He goes on to say that in the future, in some two years' time, the president will stand above everyday affairs. Zantovsky adds that the current president is not an executive president; however, he is not a symbolic president either. In his view, "in both a national and political sense, his role will always be slightly bigger than a symbolic role, although the next constitution will probably in some way define his role. The president often notes that in some respects he has the authority of a monarch," says Zantovsky, and adds that this is a feature inherited from history.

Zantovsky is then asked by the male announcer about his own view of the president's biggest success and biggest error committed in the last six months. He replies that the biggest success was the fulfillment of the promise given in his new year's speech—that he would lead the country to the free elections in a worthy manner. Speaking about the error, Zantovsky notes that Havel, who is often asked this question by journalists, has this answer: "I am aware of it, but I won't disclose it to anyone."

Asked the same question, Vyvadil notes that at the moment he is not in a position to talk about errors, because he is mainly pondering about his own faults. As far as Havel's positive achievements are concerned, Vyvadil notes that "he succeeded in uniting the nation, the peoples, and this is no small matter." He notes that he personally appreciates the fact that considering his suffering under the past regime, Havel succeeded in not holding any grudge against anyone, and that on the contrary, he is renowned for tolerance.

Principles of Nov Local Elections Outlined

AU1506161990 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Jun 90 pp 1, 8

[Vladislav Jisl report: "Elections as a Genuine Choice"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] At a news conference given by Czech Premier Petr Pithart yesterday, we were provided with some additional information on the progress of the reform of the system of national committees. It is already certain that regional national committees will wind up their activity by 1 January next year. Views on when district national committees should terminate their activity vary but they should do so, sooner or later, at some point after the local elections in autumn. These elections (the most probable date of which is 23 and 24 November) should differ substantially from today's and tomorrow's elections to legislative bodies. It is foreseen that citizens will be presented with only one list of candidates containing a larger number of candidates nominated by individual political parties and movements in the given locality. Citizens would then select from them the requisite number of members of the city or community representative body by simply drawing a circle around individual names.

In smaller communities (probably those with fewer than 300 residents) only the mayor should be elected. Besides him, there would only be a simple gathering of citizens; this model is similar to that applied in some Swiss communities. [passage omitted]

Ideas about the future of district national committees vary. On a limited scale, they should operate as a tier of state administration. A number of duties which they currently perform should either disappear in the new model of our society or be significantly reduced. Elections to district national committees are not foreseen. Should a body similar to the present board of deputies be formed at the district level, the members of this body would be elected indirectly by representatives of communities or this body could be replaced by the board of mayors. [passage omitted]

Adamec Praised Brutality Against 1969 Protesters

AU1306121090

[Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 June on pages 1 and 7 publishes a 1,200-word article by Jindrich Filo entitled "Adamec and Dedicated Perpetrators." The article ponders the possibility of taking to account the persons responsible for the killing of five young demonstrators in Brno on 21 August 1969, the first anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. It refers to the involvement of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Chairman Ladislav Adamec, then deputy Czech premier, in these events. On that day, according to the article, CTK "spouted out the 'product' of Ladislav Adamec, deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, who informed the Czech government in great detail on the 'determined proceeding of the Security corps, Army, and People's Militia, which engaged in an open battle with enemies of socialism for the first time, and they emerged as the victors. They fought with great dedication, perseverance, and courage'." The government then, as the author writes, "thanks the brave men in uniform!"

The author then depicts what happened in 1969 and deliberates on the possibility of finding the murderers for some witnesses have come forward and wish to testify. He concludes the article with an observation that there are still mysteries surrounding the events of August 1969. It is known, however, that communists refused to cooperate in the investigations. And "nothing exists that could justify shooting at people. At the same time, it is obvious that the then government official Ladislav Adamec cannot be blamed for everything. His reference, however, to the open battle with enemies of socialism is a brutal derision of everything proclaimed by the current chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia."

Government Members Disagree on Exchange Rate

AU1506161090 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Jun 90 p 2

[Vladimir Matejovsky article: "A Single Figure"]

[Excerpts] What effect can a single figure have. It can bludgeon our economy to its knees or it can significantly assist in its transformation into a market economy. [passage omitted] One such figure is currently the subject of an increasingly ferocious battle among experts. It is in the interest of all of us that they end this battle as soon as possible.

The figure wielding the aforementioned power is the new commercial exchange rate of the koruna that will go into force at the beginning of next year in connection with the introduction of the internal convertibility of the koruna. [passage omitted]

If the exchange rate is low, imports will increase and our monopoly manufacturers will finally have to face competition, which, however, they may not withstand. But the state, too, may not withstand it. [passage omitted]

Yet a high exchange rate also has its snags. Many enterprises cannot do without imports, be it imports of raw materials or machinery. These enterprises will logically project the high cost of foreign exchange into their prices and inflation will turn suitcases into purses. This is evidently what Minister Dvorak, head of the Federal Price Office, fears. At his news conference yesterday, he argued as follows: Transition to freely convertible currencies in accounting with CEMA countries alone (which will also go into force at the beginning of next year) will increase the cost of fuel and raw material inputs to 188.2 billion korunas, i.e. by 58 percent, if the commercial exchange rate stays at the present level of 16.79 korunas per U.S. dollar. This is why Minister Dvorak presses for exchange rates to be kept at the present level or even for a phased revaluation of the koruna (!?).

The opponents, led by [Federal Minister of Finance] Vaclav Klaus, regard as the optimal exchange rate approximately 24 korunas per U.S. dollar. According to calculations of the Federal Price Office, this devaluation by 42 percent would increase the cost of the aforementioned raw material and fuel inputs to 321 billion korunas, i.e. by 105 percent, to say nothing of the increase in the cost of all imports from capitalist countries....

The Federal Price Office (which supposedly has the support of the Czech Government) does not share the fear that the state's foreign exchange reserves might be exhausted [if the koruna is not devalued]. If the exchange rate stays at its present level, we will supposedly have to borrow some $2.5 to $3 billion to introduce internal convertibility, which is only slightly more than the Klausians want to borrow ($1.5 to $2 billion).

Do you ask who is likely to prevail? I do not think that the conflict ought to be dramatized in this way. Quite to the contrary, it is good that the popular minister of finance now has to face an opposition. Only the contest of increasingly accurate figures and arguments holds out the chance that the ultimate figure will be the right one. [passage omitted] And let us not make the mistake of assuming that the problem will be settled by the elections. The known faces may change but the teams of experts in the background will stay the same....

Aid to Non-European Socialist Countries To End

AU1506161290 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 8 Jun 90 p 1

[Vaclav Lavicka article: "Good Accounts Make Good Friends"]

[Excerpt] In the years 1990 to 1992 around 90 million korunas will be appropriated from the state budget of the CSFR for various forms of unpaid-for assistance to developing countries. This is how much, according to estimates, the meeting of previously undertaken commitments—which we intend to honor as a civilized state—will cost. At its session at the end of the week the Government of National Consensus at the same time arrived at the conclusion that, in view of the reassessment of existing concepts and organizational structures, it will be necessary to cancel the resolution of the CSSR Government of 6 February 1986 as well as some previously approved resolutions concerning the provision of aid to non-European socialist countries.

Of the estimated 90 million korunas set aside to meet Czechoslovak commitments, two-thirds are to be spent this year and roughly 20 million next year. The last 10 million korunas will be spent in 1992 on the reconstruction of a hospital at Haiphong, Vietnam. This project, which is our largest aid project, belongs to the category of "material assistance." Material assistance accounts for 50 of the 90 million korunas.

Technical assistance—the sending of experts and the instruction of trainees from developing countries in the CSFR—will be provided by our state free of charge this year only and will cost 15 million korunas. This is also true of the financing of "scientific and technical cooperation" with non-European socialist countries (10 million korunas).

These are the basic data discussed by the CSFR Government at its last preelection session. The formulation that the provision of assistance will be phased out by 1992 should not be taken too seriously, however. The extent, structure, and orientation of our future aid to the poorest countries will be decided by the government that will emerge from the upcoming free elections and the new parliament should also have a say in this matter. [passage omitted]

Government, IBM Agreement on Computer Center

AU1406012090 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Jun 90 p 1

["(la)"-signed report: "IBM for Universities"]

[Text] An agreement on assistance and cooperation between IBM and Czech and Slovak schools was signed in the Hrzan Palace yesterday. The agreement was signed by Nick Tempel, IBM Europe-Central Unit's general director, and for the CSFR by Vaclav Soukup, head of the Office of the Presidium of the Federal Government, and representatives of the Ministries of Education, Youth, and Physical Training of both republics. According to the agreement a computer center will be established in the Czech College of Technology in Prague, to which Charles University in Prague, Masaryk University in Brno, the Slovak College of Technology in Bratislava, and other workplaces will be hooked up in the future. Mr. Tempel said, among other things, that the capacity of the equipment being provided is that of the limit fixed by the COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls]. It can be expected that lifting the existing restrictions would significantly extend the scope of the future cooperation between IBM and Czechoslovak universities, research institutes, and industrial enterprises.

Documents on New, U.S.-Sponsored University

AU1206161290 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Jun 90 p 2

[Excerpts] Prague— Contributing to the formulation of a program for the development of Prague under the new conditions in Europe and considering the potentials as well as the constraints of the city's development was the aim of a two-day international colloquy, entitled "Prague in the New Central Europe," which was organized by the Sociology Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague this weekend. [passage omitted]

At the start of the colloquy [on 2 June] Josef Hromadka, deputy federal premier, and George Soros, a representative of the U.S. "For Open Society Fund Inc." foundation, signed a communique on setting up a Central European University. In May this year the governments of the Czech and Slovak Republics approved the original project. The Federal Government, too, approved the founding of the first two institutes of the Central European University. The institute in Prague will concentrate on economic and political sciences, law, languages, history, and sociology. The Bratislava institute will mainly offer education in disciplines related to environmental problems. Teachers of the Central European University, the best world experts in their respective fields, will be recruited on the basis of competitive bids.

The necessary premises and starting costs will be provided by the [Czech and Slovak] governments while expenditures in Western currencies will come from resources of the Open Society Fund. Lectures should start in 1991.

Data on Uranium Output, Reserves Published

AU1406010090

[Editorial Report] Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech on 8 June carries a 600-word article by Dagmar Truncova entitled "Production in Eastern Europe; Uranium Market Still Under Pressure." The article discusses recent developments on the world uranium market, where the price of both natural uranium and enriched uranium has been falling since 1984. Truncova mentions that official figures on uranium production in Czechoslovakia, which is "a major producer of uranium," are not available because they have not yet been "declassified." These figures are nevertheless available from "foreign specialized publications." In this context Truncova quotes figures published in the March issue of the bulletin of the West German NUKEM corporation. According to this publication, "Proven reserves of natural uranium in Czechoslovakia amount to 25,000 tonnes and probable reserves are estimated at 100,000 tonnes. Czechoslovak output in 1989 reached 2,300 tonnes. This year it is expected to drop to 2,000 tonnes and by 1995 it is expected to drop to 1,500 tonnes." According to the West German bulletin, Czechoslovakia has been exporting its entire uranium production to the USSR in exchange for imports of enriched nuclear fuel for its nuclear power stations.

Truncova's article also cites NUKEM figures on expected uranium output in the other East European countries this year (2,000 tonnes in the GDR, 800 tonnes in Romania, 700 tonnes in Bulgaria, and 6,000 tonnes in the USSR).

New Director of Uranium Mines on Prospects

AU1406010290 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Jun 90 p 4

["(rs)"-signed report: "Uranium Has a Chance"]

[Text] Pribram—"The Czechoslovak uranium industry does not have any guarantees, but it still has a chance," said Engineer Jaroslav Svoboda, the new general director of the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry state enterprise, in Pribram yesterday on the occasion of being introduced into his function by J. Suva, federal minister of fuels and power. The representatives of individual plants were assured by J. Svoboda that in the first stage no mines will be closed. In the framework of the future joint stock company, only those mines whose efficiency will not improve at least slightly will be closed. He sees the future of uranium mining in the CSFR in the streamlining of the enterprise's work, in establishing the processing industry which will produce fuel rods for nuclear power stations and, finally, in penetration into the uranium world market. The management of the enterprise will proceed according to the program approved by government and will make every effort to accelerate the set reduction of state subsidies. The reason is, according to J. Svoboda, that the amount of current subsidies is immoral.

Science Official on CSFR Research Prospects

AU1206162590

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 June on pages 1 and 5, under the headline "Will Research Survive the Market," carries a 1,300-word interview with Armin Delong, CSFR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, by Vladimir Cechlovsky. The interview deals with the situation in Czechoslovak science and technology.

Cechlovsky's first question concerns the administration of science and technology. He asks Delong what should change in this sphere. According to the deputy premier: "First of all, we should stop using the word administration. The center should guide, support, and help set up foreign contacts and should not dictate to this or that research institute or enterprise what it has to research or develop." He adds: "Assistance from the center will only be oriented toward a few sectors which are generally beneficial and which, for various reasons, are not very lucrative for enterprises."

Cechlovsky claims that Czechoslovakia "has missed the electronics industry's train" and wonders if it would be better to abandon this sphere of production and import such products instead. Delong replies that this is not the correct way to proceed. In his opinion, Czechoslovakia "has a very erudite basis for research and development in the electronics industry. I think that support from the state is absolutely correct in this sphere."

Cechlovsky would like to know what research teams can expect from the state and adds that he has heard that Delong's commission has no resources for this year. The deputy premier replies that "it is true that expenditure on science and technology has been reduced in the interest of balancing the state budget. But I do not think that absolutely nothing should be done. In particular, we would be glad to limit support where we are not bound by agreements and where enterprises and research are sufficiently efficient themselves and give the accumulated resources to the most promising sectors. Of course, our scope for maneuvering will not be too great."

In his final question, Cechlovsky asks if there are any opportunities today for cooperation with the world's top experts. Armin Delong replies that Czechoslovakia has developed contacts with a number of countries, including the European Community. He continues: "These countries are now prepared to cooperate with us, but we do not yet know what we want and what we will put into such cooperation. If we do not come up with a clear program at the very beginning, the other side might, perhaps, lose interest."

GERMAN REUNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Reportage on German reunification may also be found in the Federal Republic of Germany section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT and pertinent sections of the East Europe JPRS Report. Third country comment is published as available in the appropriate DAILY REPORT or JPRS publication.*

New Unification Timetable Proposed, Contested

SPD Rejects CDU/DA Proposal

LD1206181190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The resolution of the CDU/DA [Christian Democratic Union/Democratic Awakening] People's Chamber group on the accession of the GDR under Article 23 of the Basic Law and on all-German elections is contrary to agreed policy, and contradicts the spirit of the coalition, according to which all basic issues concerning government policy should also be discussed together. This was stated by newly elected SPD Social Democratic Party party leader Wolfgang Thierse in Berlin on Saturday [9 June].

There should be a discussion of dates in connection with Article 23 only after the State Treaty comes into force. There are clear agreements on this. Thierse reaffirmed the determination of the SPD, "in spite of this attack on the conditions under which an accession according to Article 23 of the Basic Law is to take place, to talk, to negotiate and to reach treaty-like arrangements." Only after this should a date be discussed, said the SPD party chairman.

Alliance 90 for Swift Reunification

AU1506123890 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 15 Jun 90 p 1

["da"-signed report: "GDR Left now Advocates Swift Reunification"]

[Excerpt] Berlin—The People's Chamber Deputies Wolfgang Ullmann and Konrad Weiss (Alliance 90) are trying to get support for a motion suggesting the immediate accession of the GDR under Article 23 of the Basic Law, preferably before 1 July. Surprisingly, this proposal comes from a group that, in addition to the Party of Democratic Socialism, strongly rejected this path toward unity during the election campaign, and which said that swift reunification was an issue that would have to be dealt with by a People's Chamber, whose majority won the elections with the pledge of fast unification. Deputies of the DSU [German Social Union] group have stated that they would "immediately accept" such a proposal. The Christian Democratic Union and the Democratic Awakening share this view. The majority will not present such a motion because the government has agreed on a certain timetable, but it would hardly be able to reject such a motion for political reasons. [passage omitted]

DSU Calls for Accession 'Today'

LD1706142590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At the beginning of the special session of the People's Chamber today [17 June], the German Social Union parliamentary group called for the GDR's accession to the basic law in accordance with article 23 "today." The proposal was made by parliamentary group spokesman Juergen Schwarz.

Accession Motion Placed on Agenda

LD1706144690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The motion, surprisingly moved by the German Social Union, that the People's Chamber should decide on the accession of the GDR to the FRG in accordance with article 23 of the Basic Law "today" has been placed on the agenda by a two-thirds majority of the deputies present.

The motion was introduced at the People's Chamber special session today by parliamentary group spokesman Juergen Scharz.

Deputy Konrad Weiss from the Alliance '90/Greens parliamentary group announced that the original plan for an intra-parliamentary group to introduce a motion for the immediate accession of the GDR in accordance with paragraph 23 did not come about in the end.

Accession Motion Sent to Committees

LD1706163990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The German Social Union's [DSU] motion that the GDR should acceed at once to the FRG according to paragraph 23 has been referred by a majority to the committees. Parliament has thus complied with a proposal by Premier Lothar de Maiziere, who had linked his agreement in principle to the need for a number of preconditions, which must still be created. Thus the formulation contained in the DSU motion that accession should take place "on today's date" was rejected.

The motion was referred to the Germany Unity, Constitution, Administrative Reform and Legal Committees.

De Maiziere for 'Immediate Accession'

LD1706154290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—This afternoon at the People's Chamber GDR, Premier Lothar de Maiziere supported the German Social Union's proposal on immediate accession of the GDR to the FRG in accordance with Article 23. The premier, who took the floor after being

asked by the Party for Democratic Socialism to comment on the new situation, said he supports the proposal. As a result of the debate, the proposal should be referred to the constitutional and legal committee for discussion.

The motion also accords with the coalition agreement, which states that Article 23 is the "preferred way" to German unification, De Maiziere said. The formation of laender in the GDR is important in order to create compatible structures. For accession, a further extensive state treaty defining the framework conditions in which accession is possible is needed. In further discussions the internal aspect of unity must be carefully linked with the external aspects.

Further on De Maiziere Statement

LD1706182290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 17 Jun 90

["Text of statement by Premier Lothar de Maiziere"—ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The government coalition proceeds from the premise that, as a result of the elections on 18 March 1990, it has been instructed to bring about German unification. In order to bring this about, a coalition agreement was concluded between the parties supporting the coalition which provides that Article 23 of the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany is the preferred way to bring about German unification. An initial, crucial step in that direction has been taken—namely, the concluding of the State Treaty through the creation of the economic, monetary, and social union. We assume that a further, not inconsiderable, even extensive state treaty is needed that describes the framework conditions, under which accession according to Article 23 of the basic law will be possible.

We also assume that it will be necessary to create compatible structures—namely, that the laender will have to be formed in the area of the GDR and that corresponding constitutional and legislative organs will have to be formed in the laender.

Last but not least, we consider it necessary to link the internal aspects of German unification carefully and in a psychologically reasonable way with its external aspects.

Today is 17 June 1990, and this morning all of us remembered 17 June 1953, a day on which an initial strike about norms and salaries developed into the will of the majority of the people to go the way of German unity, but, as we all know, they were prevented from going this way. For this reason it appears to be good and right to clearly declare our committment to German unity and also to describe the way in which we want to achieve it.

There is an argument about the legal basis. Article 23 section 2 reads: In other parts [of Germany]—and I am not making a point of giving the exact words—the basic law will be put into force after their accession. Now, some people take the view that accessions should be declared and the coming into force of the basic law should be declared at a later date. Others say that the declaration of accession will mean that the basic law will come into force for us in full, and thus we will no longer be able to conduct the necessary negotiations.

Whichever viewpoint is preferred, my position is that this must be conscientiously examined by the relevant committees of the House. Therefore, the motion put forward here by the German Social Union group with the necessary majority should, as the result of the debate, in which we can put forward these arguments, be referred to the Constitutional and Legal Committees. I will be ready to vote in favor of such a decision, which I expressly support.

CDU Group Supports De Maiziere

LD1706154890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Christian Democratic Union/Democratic Awakening parliamentary group supports the idea to pass the accession motion, which accords with article 23 of the basic law, to the People's Chamber's Constitutional and Legal Committee. Its chairman, Guenther Krause, said in support of Premier Lothar de Maiziere that a second German-German state treaty is first needed, to arrange the framework conditions for the accession. The necessary procedures should be coordinated as closely as possible in the committees and "in overall agreement," so that "German unification" can come about "as quickly and as successfully as possible."

In the view of this, the strongest parliamentary group in the People's Chamber, accession can be decided on in the summer, but its enactment will be delayed at the latest until the day all-German elections are held. This can take place between 2 and 16 December. The necessary earlier state parliament election should take place on 23 September.

Alliance '90/Greens Against Motion

LD1706182790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"We cannot achieve unity in a single leap," declared Professor Jens Reich for the Alliance 90/Greens parliamentary group. Preconditions are necessary for unification to take place in a responsible way. This includes guaranteeing Poland's western border, defining Germany's future military status, and guaranteeing the federal structure. The issue of the constitution also needs to be settled. "We do not want German unity like a Caesarian section under anesthetic," Prof. Reich said. He affirmed the position that the majority of his parliamentary group did not support the interparliamentary motion for the immediate accession of the GDR to the FRG, for which Konrad Weiss was striving.

Earlier, Konrad Weiss, too, criticized "the rush into German unity, which lacks any political sense." He could not come to terms with the fact that the round-table's draft constitution had been rejected and the constitutional principles to be adopted gave rights to the premier, which he could not support. For this reason, he planned the motion to end the constitutionless state in the GDR and quickly accede to the FRG.

DSU Demands Speedy Unification

LD1706183490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Parliamentary deputies of the German Social Union [DSU] demanded the speedy unification of the GDR and FRG according to Article 23 of the Basic Law. Group chairman Professor Walther also praised the Christian Democratic Union/ Democratic Awakening and Liberal group which, like his party, called for speedy actin. In any case, accession is expected this year. His party colleague, Schwarz, who already tabled the proposal at the start of the session, spoke of an extraordinary situation. June 17, 1990 was suitable "like no other day, to set a sign." The foreign policy situation was as favorable as could be, he said, and referred to the "thorough settlement with the past."

Group chairman for the Liberals, Prof. Dr. Rainer Ortleb, also called for accession according to Article 23. Foreign Minister Markus Meckel (Socialist Democratic Party) countered this by asking whether a speedy unification would meet with the agreement of all those sitting around the two-plus-four table.

The former premier and deputy of the Party for Democratic Socialism, Dr. Hans Modrow, passionately called for predictability in GDR politics. Furthermore, the international European process should be taken into account. He recalled the resolutions of the former roundtabe, and spoke of a missed opportunity if there were to be no referendum about the constitution of the future united Germany. A united Germany should have its firm place within Europe.

DBD/DFD Reject Unification Call

LD1706184190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On behalf of the Democratic Peasants Party/Democratic Women's League [DBD/ DFD] group, DBD Chairman Guenther Maleuda said that it would reject the German Social Union's [DSU] motion to vote on "today's accession of the GDR to the FRG." Prior to the accession in accordance with Article 23 of the FRG Basic Law, clear conditions had to be arrived at for this important step. The DBD politician mentioned the continuation of the two-plus-four negotiations until a result had been achieved and the working out of a second state treaty for German unity. The DBD/DFD group supported the way marked out by Premier de Maiziere to refer the motion to the competent committees and have them discuss it thoroughly.

Meckel Urges Early All-German Elections

LD1706201490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Now that the clarification of the external aspects of unification has created the necessary preconditions, an all-German election should be held as soon as possible. This was stressed by GDR Foreign Minister Markus Meckel in a press statement on Sunday [17 June]. Such a decision of historical import, which is of immense significance for Germany and the whole of Europe, should not be taken under electioneering considerations.

Unification should take place as quickly and successfully as possible, Markus Meckel underlined. It would be harmful for this process to produce a "now or never mood."

After unification there should be no more interim solutions or confusion concerning the German issue. This is of great import for Germany and Europe. [words indistinct]

DSU Rejects Amended Constitution Proposal

AU1806010990 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Jun 90 p 1

[ADN report: "DSU Rejects Amended Draft Constitution, Too"]

[Text] East Berlin—The People's Chamber group of the German Social Union [DSU] rejects a new GDR constitution. The DSU deputies in the People's Chamber will not support a changed new version of the 1949 constitution, either. This was noted by DSU Group Chairman Han-Joachim Walther in a press statement yesterday. In addition, the DSU politician called on Justice Minister Wuensche to dedicate himself to the transitional regulations for the "fastest possible unification." A new debate on a constitution would "distract" parliament from "essential tasks."

People's Chamber Adopts Constitutional Changes

LD1706201690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—"Socialism" has been deleted from the GDR Constitution. At its special session in Berlin on Sunday [17 June], parliament approved by a majority, after a second reading, rules of interpretation for the GDR Basic Law, which eliminate all socialist relics. All proposed amendments, such as the DBD's [Democratic Peasants Party of Germany] demand to perpetuate the results of the land reform, failed. For the

first time a division was practiced in the GDR parliament, in which the deputies had to enter through different doors for yes, no, or abstention. The result was: 269 yes, 83 no, 4 abstentions. The law was, therefore, passed with the necessary two-thirds majority.

The law concerning change and amendment of the Constitution (constitutional principles) rescinds principles of the still-valid GDR Constitution that oppose the social market economy and the requirements of the German-German State Treaty. According to the law, the GDR affirms itself a "free, democratic, federal, social and ecologically-oriented constitutional state." Stipulations contained in legal provisos, which commit the individual or organs of the state authority to the socialist state and legal order, the principle of democratic centralism, socialist lawfulness, socialist legal consciousness, or the views of individual population groups or parties have been rescinded. The law also stipulates that in the GDR, private property, including the acquisition of property and property-like rights over real estate and means of production, are guaranteed. "The worker is being protected by the state. The state promotes the right of the individual to lead through work a dignified life in social justice and economic freedom, and creates for this the necessary framework." In addition, the GDR may "through the constitutional law transfer sovereign rights to intergovernmental establishments and establishments of the Federal Republic of Germany or agree to the restriction of sovereign rights." [passage omitted]

'Secret Plan' for GDR, FRG Armies Reported

AU1506135890 Hamburg BILD in German 15 Jun 90 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Secret Plan: People's Army To Be Scrapped"]

[Text] The leadership of the Bundeswehr has demanded in a confidential document that the GDR's National People's Army [NVA] scrap all of its military equipment. This includes 2,000 battle tanks, 2,900 armored combat vehicles, 1,630 artillery guns, and 427 fighter planes. The troop strength of the NVA is to be reduced from 155,000 men to 50,000. The secret plan also provides for a drastic reduction of the Bundeswehr: 1,089 of 5,340 battle tanks are to be eliminated, as well as 503 of 3,396 armored combat vehicles, 167 of 2,492 artillery guns, and 117 of 812 fighter planes. The troop strength is to be reduced by 83,000 to 400,000. There are plans to create an all-German Army by 1994 at the latest. These steps show the Soviet Union "that we do not only talk about security but that we are also ready to ensure security," the documents stresses.

Controversy With Poland on Foreign Trade Accounts

AU1206171990 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Jun 90 p 2

[ADN report: "Controversies Between Poland and the GDR"]

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—Not all differences were eliminated during the first round of negotiations between Polish and GDR specialists on the economic and financial relations between the two countries after 2 July. The settlement of foreign trade accounts between Poland and the GDR starting 1 July 1990 to 1 January 1991 is controversial. The variant offered by the GDR, according to which the agreements on the exchange of goods and services should be made on the basis of rubles, and all other contacts, such as tourism and services on GDR territory, should be settled in Deutsche marks, is unacceptable to Poland. It advocates a complete conversion as early as 1 July.

Marshall Fund To Open Office in E. Berlin

LD1406195290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The board of the U.S. Foundation German Marshall Fund of the United States announced support for the GDR in Berlin today. During talks with Premier Lothar de Maiziere at the start of their four-day visit to the GDR, the U.S. guests explained their support by saying that this part of Germany had not been able to profit from the Marshall Plan for reconstruction after the war. Stalin had prevented this. The organization would set up an office in East Berlin in the next few weeks. De Maiziere gave an assurance of his support for this. During the talks, which lasted about an hour, he made clear the great need for cultural exchanges. Almost 30 years of the wall have made multicultural experiences impossible for the majority of people in the GDR.

Last year the fund made $1.3 million available for the newly emerged democracies in East Europe, in the form of grants, for example. This amount is soon expected to be considerably higher.

Further Reportage on Red Army Faction Arrests

Diestel Details Stasi Ties

LD1506114990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Stasi [State Security Service] organized and ensured the reception of terrorists in the GDR. The six terrorists arrested in the GDR, however, were not exposed by former secret service people. This was stated to the press in East Berlin today [15 June] by Interior Minister Dr. Peter-Michael Diestel.

The Ministry for State Security (MfS) had maintained a location between Berlin and Frankfurt (Oder) where the terrorists had received a new identity. The location has not yet been established. Diestel said the identity documents issued had clearly come from the GDR. According to present information, all of them were integrated into the GDR after admission procedures in 1980.

Diestel informed journalists from East and West that according to present investigations it appears that the

former top terrorists did not have to do anything in return for the MfS. Only sketchy evidence exists, but intensive investigations are under way to expose the relationship between the Stasi and RAF [Red Army Faction]. In response to a query he said that there is no information yet on a Stasi-PLO relationship either.

Asked about the possibility of further successes, the interior minister joked: "We look at the list every morning to see who is still left." Diestel added that the assumption that terrorists planned and executed operations against the FRG from the GDR cannot yet be confirmed at the present time.

The terrorists arrested yesterday evening were identified beyond a doubt as Werner Lotze, alias Manfred Jansen, and Christine Duemlein, alias Katharina Jansen. They are married and have an eight-year-old child. They live in Senftenberg, Cottbus area. Also married are the suspected terrorists Freiherr Ekkehard von Seckendorff, alias Horst Winter, and Monika Helbing, alias Elke Winter. They have a one-year-old son. Lotze, von Seckendorff, and Helbing are in East Berlin detention centers. Since the arrest warrant issued by the FRG for Frau Duemlein had lapsed in 1988, she was released. Diestel announced that there is no reason to put her under observation, either.

The arrest of the four suspected terrorists had taken place without complications. There is no information on possible contacts between the four alleged terrorists and Inge Viett and Susanne Albrecht, arrested over the past few days. Diestel said the GDR Government had taken up the cause of resolutely acting against "every type of terrorism, whether left-wing or right-wing."

FRG Prosecutor General Alexander von Stahl is expecting further arrests in the GDR. The spokesman for the Karlsruhe federal prosecutor's office, Hans-Juergen Foerster, said today when questioned by AFP, that the federal prosecutor's office is to request the extradition of Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorff, Werner Lotze, and Monika Helbing from the GDR general prosecutor's office today. Handing over the wanted RAF terrorists to the FRG could prove difficult. ADN has learned from well-informed justice circles that withdrawing GDR citizenship on the grounds of false information on naturalization is permissible only within five years.

FRG Interior Minister Schaeuble believes there is a danger that RAF terrorists and former Stasi members could join forces. Schaeuble said in an interview for the magazine BUNTE, prereleased today, "We must at all costs prevent the RAF finding new allies here." After 40 years of Socialist Unity Party of Germany dictatorship, there is a "considerable extremist potential" in the GDR. Schaeuble said that "at least one substantial theft from the huge weapons arsenal of the People's Army" has become known. Attempts to spy out "former GDR politicians" has also evidently taken place. "Anything is possible with the RAF and therefore close police cooperation is of great importance."

Three Detained Not RAF Terrorists

LD1506180290 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The three persons detained in Leipzig are not identical with the wanted suspected terrorists of the Red Army Faction [RAF]: Barbara Meyer, Horst Ludwig Meyer, and Sabine Elke Callson. The news agency ADN Learned this on Friday evening [15 June] from the bezirk authority of Leipzig people's police.

AFP on Mistaken RAF Terrorists

AU1506232190 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin, June 15 (AFP)—Three people arrested in Leipzig early Friday on suspicion of belonging to the Red Army Faction (RAF) are not members of the West German terrorist group, police announced later in the day. A Leipzig police spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that fingerprint checks had established that the three, who have all been released, were ordinary citizens.

They had been arrested at the railway station in the southern city on a tip-off from a local resident.

Earlier Friday, the East German Interior Ministry announced that the police had nabbed wanted terrorists Horst-Ludwig Meyer, 34, his wife, Barbara, 34, and Sabine Elke Callsen, 29, in Leipzig. It said they were members of the RAF, which has carried out a string of terrorist attacks in the West, in a statement following the announcement that four other members of the terrorist group had been seized overnight.

The Leipzig police spokesman, reached by telephone from Berlin, told AFP that the ministry had "probably" issued the report on the arrest of the Meyers and Ms. Callsen before waiting for local police to check.

After photographs of suspected RAF members went up across East Germany, the ministry Friday thanked "the population and also journalists for their help in bringing about arrests."

Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel on Friday said there was "no possible doubt" about the identities of the four arrested at Cottbus in the southeast and Frankfurt-an-der-Oder in the east overnight Thursday.

The Meyers and Ms. Callsen are on West Germany's list of the 30 most-wanted terrorists and pictures of the suspects have been plastered on walls in East German cities.

They were named as Monika Helbing, 36, Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorff, 49, Werner Lotze, 38, and Christine Duemlein, 41. Ms. Duemlein, wanted in West Germany for membership of a criminal organization, was released because she had seen out a five-year limitation statute on alleged crimes in East Germany.

West Germany is expected to ask for the extradition of some of a total five suspects being held, who also include Susanne Albrecht, 39, arrested on June 6 and wanted for alleged involvement in the 1977 murder of Frankfurt banker Juergen Ponto, and Inge Viett, 46, arrested in Magdeburg on Wednesday.

Ms. Albrecht and Ms. Viett have told investigators that they abandoned terrorism after arriving in East Germany.

But Mr. Diestel said that RAF members allowed to settle in East Germany by the former Communist regime of Erich Honecker may have used East Germany as a base to launch terrorist attacks in the West. He has accused East Germany's former secret police, the Stasi, of working "hand in glove" with West German terrorists and giving them refuge, in what he called a "perverse" collaboration.

Suspected Terrorist Arrested 15 Jun

LD1606072790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0328 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Interior Minister Dr. Peter-Michael Diestel announced early this morning [16 June] that another suspected RAF terrorist, Frau Sigrid Sternebeck, was apprehended in the GDR yesterday afternoon. Sigrid Sternebeck (40) was detained in Schwedt (Frankfurt/Oder area) by a unit of the criminal investigations central office in close collaboration with local police officers. She offered no resistance.

An arrest warrant against Frau Sternebeck had been issued by the investigating judge at the Karlsruhe Federal Court of Justice. Frau Sternebeck's identity was established beyond a doubt through criminological procedures. Interior Minister Diestel described the arrest of the suspected RAF terrorist as a further success for the GDR authorities.

Like the alleged RAF terrorists arrested during the past 10 days in the GDR, Frau Sternebeck is on the FRG security authorities' wanted list. Following the arrests of Susanne Albrecht and Inge Viett, as well as the arrests yesterday of Monika Helbing, Werner Bernhard Lotze, and Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorff, the list has been reduced from the original 30 wanted to 24.

Terrorist Confirms Stasi Links

LD1706080390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0001 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—During preliminary questioning, RAF [Red Army Faction] terrorist Sigrid Sternebeck, who was arrested on Friday in the GDR, confirmed that she had had regular contacts with the former Ministry for State Security [MfS] since 1980, the GDR Interior Ministry announced last night. Immediately after her arrival in the GDR, Stasi employees made contact with her and helped her to get an apartment and her job, Ms. Sternebeck said. During the period following this, relations with the MfS were regularly kept up by both parties.

The 40-year-old further stated that from 1977 to 1980 she lived mainly in the Netherlands and France. In the summer of 1980 she entered the GDR using an FRG passport, made out in the name of Ulrike Fildberg, born on 18 July 1950. She claims to have received the passport, which was presumably stolen or forged, from members of her RAF group in the FRG. Ms. Sternebeck admitted under questioning that she had been a member of the RAF. However, since her entry into the GDR she has maintained no contacts at all with the RAF.

Late on Friday afternoon Ms. Sternebeck was arrested by a task group from the central office for criminal investigation in collaboration with detectives from the local criminal investigation office at Angermuende station after leaving the Berlin-Angermuende express train. She was unaccompanied and did not resist arrest. Up to the time of her arrest Ms. Sternebeck lived in Schwedt and worked as a photographer, and lastly as a photocopier in the PCK [Petrochemical combine], now the Schwedt Industrieprojektion.

Sigrid Sternebeck, who is accused of involvement in the murder of a U.S. soldier in August 1985 and in a bomb attack on the U.S. air base in Frankfurt-Main, was also on the FRG security authorities' wanted list, like the other five suspected RAF terrorists arrested in the GDR since the middle of last week. After the arrests of Susanne Albrecht and Inge Viett, as well as the arrests on Thursday of Monika Heibling, Werner Bernhard Lotze, and Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorff, the number of those originally sought—30—has now been reduced to 24.

RAF Threatens Officials

LD1606144190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Rostock (ADN)—A man claiming to be a press spokesman for the RAF [Red Army Faction] in Germany has today [16 June] issued strong death threats. "Over the next few weeks we shall quite purposefully liquidate people," the man, who remained anonymous, said in a phone call to ADN in Rostock. "In the case of the old RAF people who have been caught now in your country, you can do what you want with them. We are a different movement and have nothing to do with the GDR and the Stasi," the caller stated, referring to the arrests of suspected RAF terrorists over the past few days. These people, who were members of the RAF 10 and 15 years ago, have "nothing at all to do with us any more nor we with them." The man spoke of great sympathy for the GDR as it was "before the conversion to Kohl." He warned against information "which we have archived there going to the FRG." It is clear "that we will use our logistics, the money we still have, and our weapons to see to it that within a short period of time a great many representatives of the FRG and the GDR, such as Mr. Diestel, will no longer be around."

Warrants for Other Terrorists Refused

LD1606173890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The State Prosecutor's Office at the Berlin-Center city area court refused arrest warrants for presumed RAF terrorists Werner Lotze, Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorff, and Monika Helbing. The press office of the State Prosecutor General announced this evening that as a result of this the renewed provisional arrest of the suspects has been ordered by the State Prosecutor General's Office, and that a complaint against the rejection was registered. The Berlin city court has to make a judgement on this complaint within 24 hours.

In the meantime extensive documentary evidence on this matter has been handed over by the FRG authorities responsible. The press office confirmed that the extradition applications for the named persons have been received by the GDR State Prosecutor General.

Further on GDR Support for RAF

LD1706213590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Hamburg (ADN)—The GDR offered RAF [Red Army Faction] terrorists cover in order to support "Palestinian terrorism" and all attempts to cause internal political instability in the FRG. The head of the Hamburg regional Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Christian Lochte, alleged this in a prereleased interview with the BILD newspaper. According to Lochte, there was quite clearly a separate office in the former GDR State Security Service for the care of terrorists. All members of the RAF had known whom they could contact. This was proven by the fact that the terrorists had been able to enter the GDR with forged papers and that they were provided with accommodation, cars, and employment there. Since 1978-79, there had repeatedly been cases where "RAF members disappeared without trace." Lochte presumes that this possibility existed until the change in 1989, and that it is far from being the case that all RAF members in the GDR have already been unmasked.

Asked who had known that the RAF terrorists were in hiding in the GDR, the constitutional protection official charged Markus Wolf with being the organizer. In his opinion, the small circle of accessories also included Erich Honecker and Erich Mielke. The FRG security authorities had "not had the faintest idea."

Stasi Eavesdropping Practices Reported

AU1506162290 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 14 Jun 90 p 4

[D. Goos report: "Directional Radio in Wismar and Rostock, Reconnaissance Ships in Luebeck Bay"]

[Text] Hamburg/Kiel—The heads of the Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein Offices for the Protection of the Constitution, Christian Lochte and Wulf Joehnk, revealed new details yesterday [13 June] on large-scale eavesdropping practices of the GDR state security system. Over a period of many years, about 800,000 telephones of politicians, government authorities, parliaments, and parties were monitored by the Stasi state security system by means of sophisticated technology. Innumerable telephone conversations were recorded and analyzed.

"Nearly all of the FRG was monitored by Stasi," Lochte told DIE WELT. Apart from extraordinarily efficient monitoring receivers in Wismar and Rostock, Stasi stationed ships in Luebeck Bay carrying sophisticated equipment to monitor Western telephone traffic. "Stasi listened in on conversations from the Danish to the CSFR borders. This applies to all conversations conducted via car telephones and ordinary telephone conversation 80 percent of which are conducted via directional radio lines."

The 800,000 telephone numbers centrally stored by Stasi included the Military Counterintelligence Service and other Bundeswehr institutions, the Federal Intelligence Service, the FRG Office for the Protection of the Constitution, and regional Offices for the Protection of the Constitution. The GDR state security service showed also particular interest in political institutions, such as central federal authorities, all laender governments, as well as state chancelleries and diets, including the opposition groups there. The eavesdropping operations of Stasi were also directed against economic associations and key enterprises. "Persons and institutions that consider themselves important must be offended if they were not monitored by Stasi," Lochte added sarcastically.

The FRG security authorities learned of these alarming findings through revelations by defected Stasi members, Lochte and his colleague from Kiel, Joehnk, stated. Joehnk stressed that public institutions in Schleswig-Holstein, including his own office, were monitored on a large-scale with "fantastic technology." To listen in on radio telephone calls, Stasi used directional radio stations that were firmly installed near Wismar (about 50 km from the border) and Rostock, and mobile devices that were installed on reconnaissance ships. These ships cruised along the Schleswig-Holstein Baltic Sea coast and came close to Kiel Bay.

Lochte reported that 3,500 Stasi members with special training painstakingly analyzed the telephone conversations stored on diskettes by computers.

Lochte is convinced that duplicates of the diskette transcripts are in the possession of the Soviet Secret Services KGB and GRU. Stasi groups that still exist also possess copies, which can be used any time for insidious operations and attempts at blackmailing against the FRG.

Former Deputy Stasi Chief Wolf on RAF

LD1706201890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Former Deputy Stasi Chief Markus Wolf learned about the presence in the GDR of the alleged RAF [Red Army Faction] terrorists Albrecht and Viett in the press only after their detention. He declared this in a letter to People's Chamber President Dr. Sabine Bergmann Pohl, which he made available to ADN this evening. During the time of his service at the Ministry for State Security, there had never been any connections with the RAF with his approval or staff approval in his area of responsibility. "This would have been a contradiction to our basic attitude and to the way we worked."

In the letter, Markus Wolf referred to a comment by Hans-Joachim Walter, the leader of the German Social Union [DSU] parliamentary group, immediately after the arrest of Susanne Albrecht that this "strongly incriminates the foreign department of the state security and its long-standing chief Markus Wolf."

Because of the campaign against him triggered by Professor Walter's declaration and its possible criminal relevance, Markus Wolf expressed the expectation that the leader of the DSU parliamentary group "explain the basis for his libelous statement or otherwise publicly withdraw it."

Cites Stasi Surveillance Policy

LD1806091390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2353 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Despite the fact that members of the Socialist Unity Party of German [SED] Central Committee and of the party apparatus were not allowed deal with the Ministry for State Security, former Stasi [State Security service] boss Markus Wolf is convinced that this did take place. This was stated by the former GDR secret service chief in an interview with JUNGE WELT (Monday edition) [18 June]. Given the way that the minister and some of the administrators thought, it cannot be ruled out that Hans Modrow, for instance, during his time as Dresden SED party chairman, was spied upon. "I even suspect that that is what happened," he stressed.

Wolf claims that it was also his task to examine how leading party functionaries conducted themselves during the period of illegality and during Nazi imprisonment. Archives with Gestapo files giving information about this exist in the FRG.

The real Stasi center, however, was the XX Main Department for combating ideological diversion, subversion, and counterrevolutionary forces. This area was steadily expanded and a system of total internal surveillance was created. "Everybody who was in any way suspected of being active in the opposition was spied on." According to Wolf, this was at the center of "the ministry's false security doctrine." Politically awkward individuals were simply classed as counterrevolutionaries. "The idea was to spy on citizens nationwide." There was also specific monitoring of staff members, Wolf told the paper.

Wolf admitted to the paper that he, too, was surprised to learn that the ministry employed 85,000 people. He had estimated the workforce at one-third of that figure.

Honecker Prosecution Sought for Aiding RAF

LD1706074490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0515 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Federal Attorney General Alexander von Stahl intends to proceed against the former GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker, the former state security head Erich Mielke, and the former head of the GDR's intelligence service, Markus Wolf, on suspicion of supporting a terrorist organization, WELT AM SONNTAG reports. "The starting of an inquiry in accordance with Paragraph 129a is currently being examined," a spokesman for the Federal Attorney General's Office in Karlsruhe told the newspaper. It is also being examined whether the former GDR leadership can be brought to book for "thwarting criminal proceedings," as they had given members of the Red Army Faction [RAF] a hiding place.

Further on Prosecution Attempt

LD1706094690 Hamburg DPA in German 0856 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Karlsruhe (DPA)—Federal Attorney General Alexander von Stahl may start inquiries against former Socialist Unity Party of Germany leader Erich Honecker, former state security head Erich Mielke, and the former GDR secret service head Markus Wolf. His office is currently examining whether proceedings should be instituted against these people for supporting a terrorist organisation in connection with the right of abode in the GDR of suspected members of the Red Army Faction, the Federal Attorney General Spokesman Hans-Juergen Foerster announced today, thus confirming a relevant report in WELT AM SONNTAG.

Stasi Reportedly Protected Arab Terrorists

AU1706164990 Vienna KURIER in German 17 Jun 90 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Did the Stasi Also Protect Middle East Terrorists?"]

[Text] It is now gradually being discovered that the "Stasi" [State Security Service] covered not only Red Army Faction [RAF] terrorists, but probably also Arab terrorists: The GDR secret service skillfully laid out traces of the RAF in the wrong direction—toward the Middle East. Cooperation, however, also seemed to work in the "opposite direction:" Obviously, Arab terrorits

were permitted to stay in he GDR without any problems—radical Palestinian leaders were permitted to temporarily seek "refuge" in the GDR, among them Abu Nidal and George Habash. As was suspected in the West years ago, they repeatedly underwent medical treatment in the GDR—now it is being speculated that leaders of other terrorist groups also enjoyed GDR support.

As has been learned from GDR Government circles, they sometimes stayed in the GDR "for recreation."

Stasi 'Survival Rules' Discovered

AU1206154890 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jun 90 p 6

[Article by Hans Schwenke, member of the Committee for the Dissolution of the Ministry for State Security/ Office for National Security: "Mielke's Order 6/86 and the Survival Rules of the Ministry for State Security"]

[Text] On 30 May, the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] Minister Cordula Schubert appeared at the Berlin House of Young People and declared the property of the Free German Youth [FDJ] confiscated. Mr. Patrick Schneider was presented as the trustee to the surprised public. Accompanied by two policemen, he wanted to demonstrate who is in control now.

About eight kilometers from there, in the building of the former Ministry for State Security, the author of this article was shown for the first time an order by former Minister Erich Mielke, "who loved everybody," issued on 16 March 1986 and called "Decree 6/86 on the work with officers for special tasks—OibE decree." There seems to be no link between these two events, or maybe there is a link after all? The author of this article was given access to the OibE decree while being told that it was classified as a "state secret," whose dissemination is punishable under the Penal Code! Why that? Has the Committee for the Dissolution of the Office for National Security suddenly turned into an institution for the protection of the former Ministry for State Security?

One day after the confiscation of the FDJ property, "trustee" P. Schneider turned out to be an officer of the former Ministry for State Security. He started his career as a guard at a mission and later studied at the college of the Ministry for State Security. Despite the fact that P. Schneider was an officer at the Ministry for State Security, one cannot say with certainty that he was appointed "officer for special tasks." However, he acted like an officer for special tasks or like somebody who worked for an officer for special tasks. He purposefully joined the opposition movement, recommended himself as a legal adviser to the roundtable of the young people, acquired the profile of a "right-wing" adviser and advanced to the government's popular property man for the opposition's property. In this way he regained control of part of the assets that he and his friends had handled at their own discretion for decades!

What was the purpose of this secret "decree" issued under Honecker's leadership in 1986?

In the spring of 1986, leading circles began to think that one should be prepared for the worst. Erich Honecker spoke about conceivable setbacks even in public. The course of restructuring and new thinking initiated by Gorbachev seemed to the leaders a mere counterrevolution, which was particularly dangerous because it was introduced by the leader himself. Gorbachev's constant advocacy of the people's right to self-determination signaled that they no longer could rely on Soviet bayonets in the struggle against opponents among their own people.

Thus a survival strategy was adopted at the time, a strategy that was to ensure their survival and that of their most faithful followers, but that was also designed to ensure participation in power even under changed social conditions. The organizational center for this strategy was the Ministry for State Security, not the party apparatus. Developments in the Soviet Union—Gorbachev's assumption of office itself and the struggles among the different wings within the CPSU—made it clear to them that, despite the nomenclature rules and security checks, there was no guarantee for the loyalty of the party apparatus.

With the decree 6/86, a conspiratorial system that pervaded all spheres of social life was created besides the existing structures of the Ministry for State Security. For the first time this pervasion did not stop at the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which was generally considered taboo until that time. So-called officers for special tasks (OibE) were infiltrated into key positions in the state and the economy, into scientific, educational, and cultural institutions, into the police, the Border Troops, and the Army, in short, everywhere where important information and also property was to be protected against "hostile" forces.

At the same time, the officers for special tasks and other persons who worked for them were infiltrated in existing parties and organizations, as well as in opposition groups and movements, including the religious communities that offered protection to them. They had the clear task of assuming key positions there. It was explicitly forbidden to them to intervene "directly in the handling of persons who carry out hostile activities, or who have links with hostile centers or hostile movements" or to "participate in political-operational actions and other activities by the Ministry for State Security, which might reveal something to outside persons about their work for the Ministry for State Security."

These officers for special tasks were placed in enterprises and institutions in addition to the informal staff of the Ministry for State Security that was already there in the past. However, the officers for special tasks were protected in a better way and had been assigned new tasks. These tasks are not described in the OibE Decree 6/86, but presumably in the 8/86 Decree, which, interestingly

enough, has not been discovered so far! According to oral information, the "Survival Rules" of the Ministry for State Security contained the rule that the officers for special tasks should bring all available property under their control and to secure it together with devout servants from the party and state leadership, and with the help of suitable FRG and foreign partners.

The perverse thing about this concept is that both those who drafted this concept and those who carry it out recant everything now that they used to preach to the people they ruled. They are even ready to advocate the opposite and practice it. In this spirit, people like Schneider and Berghofer, "stockholders" of former state-owned enterprises, and people like Krenz and Schabowski are selling themselves.

We were proud of our "peaceful revolution," and there are quite a few people who find it difficult to believe today that the all-powerful state security system did not put up any resistance when their fortresses were stormed. Armed resistance, however, would have endangered the plans of the survival strategists, which provided for the officers to disappear in anonymity and to reappear as decent businessmen and honorable politicians. When furious people stormed the headquarters of the Stasi state security system, important parts were already under the control of the police, of the Interior Ministry, and the Border Troops respectively. Even after the storming of the bastions of the Ministry for State Security, the process of dissolution remained firmly under the control of members of the Ministry for State Security. The hopeless muddle and the understandable ignorance of those who wanted to dissolve the Stasi did not only make it easier for the former members of the Ministry for State Security to eliminate their traces, but it also facilitated the penetration of foreign agents and of sensation-seeking journalists into sensitive areas of the Ministry for State Security.

Whereas the "Survival Rules" have not been discovered so far and the OibE Decree 6/86 is a rarity among the Committee for the Dissolution of the Office for National Security and is still classified as a "strictly confidential document," the author of this article gained possession of an authentic copy of this OibE Decree—which originates from the FRG! If one knows what one wants to find, one will find it—but hardly in the Ministry for State Security and not in the committee that should ensure its dissolution!

This committee is apparently increasingly dominated by former civil servants. The "Decree on request for information on persons employed by the former Ministry for State Security/Office for National Security" prevents the publication of OibE files and thus the overcoming of the Stalinist past.

Reichenbach Views Trust Company, Combines

AU1306120690 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 7 Jun 90 p 12

[Interview with Klaus Reichenbach, minister without portfolio in the Premier's Office, by Karen Soehler and Detlev Ahlers; place and date not given: "The Largest Bankruptcy in World History"]

[Excerpts] [DIE WELT] Mr. Minister, what will the trust company be like that you are going to suggest to the People's Chamber today?

[Reichenbach] The board will be composed of five members who will be appointed by the premier, and it will be assisted by an executive council of 14 experts.

[DIE WELT] Who will be on the board?

[Reichenbach] I do not know. So far, by decision of the Modrow government, Peter Moreth has been in charge of reprivatizing and reorganizing the people's property in the GDR in the trust company. However, it all went too slowly.

[DIE WELT] Will the government appoint Western experts?

[Reichenbach] Yes, it will appoint specialists in bankruptcy law. [passage omitted]

[DIE WELT] What is the situation in the combines now?

[Reichenbach] We are receiving calls for help from all over the GDR; the enterprises do not know how things can continue—everything is stagnating. The biggest problem is assessing the people's property. [passage omitted]

[DIE WELT] How many enterprises have already been assessed?

[Reichenbach] About 25 percent.

[DIE WELT] What do you and what do you not plan to privatize?

[Reichenbach] Like in the FRG, there will also be state property and state holdings—particularly in areas where no profits can be produced. I am thinking of the steel industry, among other things. For instance, Eisenhuettenstadt is unable to compete on the world market.

[DIE WELT] Why don't you let such enterprises just go bankrupt?

[Reichenbach] Then we would suddenly have many additional thousands of jobless. So that would only be conceivable within a period of several years. Following the transition, which we are organizing now, we must implement structural policy measures. We intend to privatize all enterprises that are able to stand on their own feet and possibly make profits.

[DIE WELT] Do we have to imagine future combines as suddenly having a gigantic, totally unnecessary bureaucracy, because everything else has been privatized away?

[Reichenbach] I am shocked that most of these directors have not yet realized that their products must be promptly adjusted to existing market conditions. The administration must get away from its immense costs. However, there is almost no creativity there. [passage omitted]

[DIE WELT] What branches will be able to survive?

[Reichenbach] That will depend on whether we can convince Western businessmen that this country does have prospects—including prospects for opening up additional markets in the East. [passage omitted]

[DIE WELT] What branches do you mean in connection with East Europe?

[Reichenbach] Consumer goods. For instance, the Soviet Union will not be able for years to supply its domestic market. We must supply them with our products, and we must also help build an industry there.

[DIE WELT] What else will have to be done?

[Reichenbach] Unlike the Social Democratic Party, I think that the real estate in the GDR must be released for sale to investors without delay. [passage omitted]

[DIE WELT] How much capital will the trust company need, and how is it going to mobilize itself?

[Reichenbach] That is one of the most difficult questions; however, we will undoubtedly get capital from somewhere.

[DIE WELT] The State Treaty says that the trust company may lend money totaling no more than 17 billion Deutsche marks on its property until 1991.

[Reichenbach] That is a drop in the bucket. The big sum must be provided by the private sector, above all, by businessmen.

[DIE WELT] When will the stocks be issued?

[Reichenbach] Possibly during the next half year. Then the GDR people will no longer be cheated under the motto that their work today will determine their way of life tomorrow. Employee stocks will be the proper way to put an end to this. Then property will no longer be anonymous, and hopefully, the enterprises will no longer be considered self-service shops. Therefore, we are in favor of employee stocks, as proposed by the Social Democratic Party. The longer an employee has served with a firm, the less the stocks will cost. The money will be cashed by the trust company which will work with it.

[DIE WELT] In addition to staff members, will GDR citizens, FRG citizens, and foreigners receive equal treatment?

[Reichenbach] They will. However, we can only change those firms into joint stock companies that have a good chance of survival; otherwise, the stocks would not be negotiable.

[DIE WELT] Are you concerned that Western entrepreneurs will buy 100 percent of company stocks?

[Reichenbach] In some cases, I would prefer that to happen, because that would guarantee a firm's survival.

[DIE WELT] The State Treaty says, on the one hand, that doubtful accounts must be checked before they are converted into Deutsche marks. On the other hand, there is the banker's duty of secrecy, which has already been quoted by Edgar Most (Credit Bank).

[Reichenbach] The banker's duty of secrecy only existed on paper. The State Security Service, the Interior Ministry, and the public prosecutors were never interested. Should a bank now invoke it, we would have to consider legislative ways to modify it with a view to transition. Mr. Most may have found this law in his drawer; he never observed it during his time in the State Bank. [passage omitted]

People's Chamber Session Discusses Trust Law

LD1506141290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The trust law, which the 14th People's Chamber session discussed at a second reading in Berlin today, is aimed at privatization and the reorganization of publicly owned assets in the GDR. The law states that publicly owned property is to be reprivatized as quickly and comprehensively as possible, and the competitiveness of as many firms as possible is to be established, thus both safeguarding and creating jobs. It is also designed to govern the provision of land for economic use and the modalities of refunding to savers the amount reduced as a result of the monetary union either fully or partly through a documented right to public assets. The trust institution will be the bearer of the shares of the joint stock companies which have been and are being set up.

Discussion of the trust law, which has a key role for the further economic and social development of the GDR, was moved to third place on the agenda after lively debate. An application by the Alliance 90/Greens to reject the law, because it had shortcomings and had been submitted too late, was turned down by the majority of the coalition.

In moving the bill, the chairman of the economic committee, League of Free Democrats Deputy Dr. Jochen Steinecke, spoke of a turning point for the GDR's economic future. Steinecke pointed out that the first draft of the law had been criticized by all parliamentary parties. There had however been no objections to the conversion of publicly owned enterprises into joint stock companies by 1 July. The privatization pursues the aim

of bringing foreign capital into the country. There must also be state and municipal property.

After the statement by Steineckce, the session went into recess in order to allow all parliamentary groups to discuss the submitted bill.

The social problems of students were debated during the question and answer period. First the vice president of the people's chamber, Dr. Hoeppner, read a statement by the students in which they ask the deputies for help in protecting their interests. The tenor of the sometimes emotional debate was that, on the one hand, there is understanding for the problems of students, but on the other the relatively narrow strictures of the budget were referred to. Finance Minister Walter Romberg reiterated that as a result of the cabinet decision of 12 June, all students will receive an increased basic grant of 280 Deutsche marks [DM] as of 1 July. Gradations according to the income of the parents or family would mean an average grant of DM 350-450. Added to this are additional payments, for example of DM 60 for children, special concessions for transport, student hostels and refectory meals and performance-related bonuses.

Romberg announced a change in the grant system for next year, as did his ministerial colleague Meyer later. One idea is a combination of the system of the FRG and the GDR, for example the so-called Bafoeg [Federal Further Education Promotion Law], whereby a student receives an interest-free loan, which is repaid from his subsequent income. There was controversy in the debate as to whether study should in the future depend on the parents' income. [passage omitted]

Christian Democrats Disclose Party Assets

AU1506111390 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 7 Jun 90 p 4

["K.S."-signed report: "GDR CDU Discloses Party Assets"]

[Text] "We have no problems with disclosing party assets." With these words Werner Skowron, who has been treasurer of the GDR Christian Democratic Union of Germany [CDU] since January and state secretary in East Berlin's Finance Ministry since yesterday, reacted to the new party law, which was passed by the People's Chamber last week. According to this law, party assets—to be held in trust by a government committee, which has not yet been formed—are to be used for common benefit.

Skowron states that the CDU's overall assets amount to less than 100 million GDR marks [M]. Cash amounts to more than one-third, M23 million of which come from election campaign compensation alone. "M8 million come from contributions and transferals from the state budget," Skowron says. The profit to be transferred by the Union Association of Organization-Owned Enterprises [VOB Union], which administers the CDU's fixed assets, this year cannot be predicted as yet. Last year it amounted to about M4 million—about eight percent of the revenues.

According to a list, as of 31 December 1989, fixed assets consisted of the following items: 16 production enterprises, five newspaper publishing companies, 36 trading facilities, four book and fine art publishing houses, one hotel, one translation agency, four holiday homes, four bungalows, and two holiday camps for children. The CDU only owns three houses, all other facilities are leased or rented.

Over the past weeks, the CDU has tried to dispose of parts of its assets, Skowron said. Seven enterprises, which had been seized in 1972, were returned to the former owners by the CDU. The newspaper publishing houses—according to Skowron, a business that was entirely based on subsidies and caused losses of M13 million in the past—have entered or will enter cooperation projects. The CDU is also trying to find partners for the nine production enterprises, which have not yet been returned to their owners, and for the book and fine art publishing houses. Skowron stresses that the party does not have any assets abroad.

Parliament Relieves Prosecutor General of Post

LD1506175690 Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] [no dateline as received] The People's Chamber [GDR] decided unanimously this afternoon—and without discussion—to relieve the general prosecuting attorney [Dr. Hans-Juergen Joseph] of his position. The resolution emphasizes that the process of democratization in this area and the necessary process of confidence-building between the population and the state prosecution had been hampered. This has promoted uncertainty among those prosecuting attorneys who intend to continue their work in future. Joseph is personally responsible.

Dismissal Called Unjustified

LD1506215290 Hamburg DPA in German 1804 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—GDR Attorney General Hans-Juergen Joseph has declared his dismissal, which was unanimously approved by the People's Chamber today [15 June], to be unjustified. In Joseph's opinion, the dismissal contradicts the basic principles of the state based on the rule of law. It was based on the demand for removing all state prosecutors from the service solely because of their membership in a "structural unit," without examining individual and personal responsibility. He had not even be allowed to react to the accusations in parliament. The People's Chamber accused Joseph of holding up the process of democratization in his department and of having hindered the necessary process of confidence-building between the population and the State Prosecutor's Office.

Acting Heads of GDR TV, Radio Appointed

LD1506171390 East Berlin Deutschlandsender Network in German 1600 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] GDR Radio and Television now have acting heads. Former Director General Manfred Klein is acting head of GDR Radio and First Television Program Director Michael Albrecht is acting head of GDR television. Media Minister Mueller conveyed this information to ADN in reply to an enquiry. The decision has been taken to ensure the viability of the two media. On Wednesday, the Media Control Council refused to confirm Gero Hammer in his new position as director general.

Environment Official on Energy Sector Reshaping

LD1206111590 Hamburg DPA in German 2310 GMT 11 Jun 90

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA/VWD)—According to the East Berlin Environment Ministry, the entire GDR energy sector has to be restructured with the help of a ten-year program and at a cost of about DM50 billion. To this must be added a further program costing billions in order to overcome grave environmental damage, State Secretary Uwe Pautz (Democratic Awakening/DA) of the GDR Environment Ministry said in a conversation with the GERMAN PRESS AGENCY (DPA).

"For this I need all of the FRG's might," the politician responsible for energy issues said. Pautz intends to expose to market conditions the 23 combines and 92 enterprises of the energy sector with a workforce of about 300,000, which lie within his competence. [passage omitted]

According to Pautz 3-4,000 new gas stations will have to be built. At present there are only about 1,000 gas stations many of which will have to be closed down or modernized due to insufficient environmental protective measures. [passage omitted]

Pautz said that 70 percent of GDR power stations need injections of capital. For this energy sector alone between DM25,000 and DM35,000 are needed. Nine lignite power stations or power station blocs have to be replaced, and new power sources providing an additional 4,000 megawatts must be built. [passage omitted]

Joint Commission Agrees on Environmental Union

AU1306112890 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 90 p 1

[ND-Staude report: "GDR-FRG Environment Commission Meets"]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND-Staude)—The environmental union between East and West Germany is to be simultaneously implemented with the monetary, economic, and social union, and the same rank and importance is attached to it. The joint environment commission of the two states, which met in Berlin yesterday [6 June] and was headed by the responsible ministers, Prof. Dr. Karl Hermann Steinberg and Prof. Dr. Klaus Toepfer, agreed on this objective.

The commission recommends the speedy presentation of the draft of the environment skeleton law in the People's Chamber so that it can come into force on 1 July. The law transfers the most important regulations of the FRG environment law for plants and products to the GDR. [passage omitted]

Fur Interviewed on Warsaw Pact Membership

LD1506203490 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Interview with Defense Minister Lajos Fur by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] At the moment, how do the member states of the Warsaw Pact assess Hungary's intention to leave?

[Fur] It is not unambiguous. Many, perhaps, think—on the basis of various public expressions, for example the latest Czechoslovak statement—that we are the only ones who would have such renitent intentions. This picture has many more shades because although nobody stands alongside our departure—that is, agrees with taking the ultimate step—many do agree with the penultimate objective, namely that the entire Warsaw Treaty Organization must be changed and the absolute sovereignty must be insured not only in terms of national sovereignty, but of military sovereignty, as well.

[Correspondent] But we want to take the step after the penultimate step, too.

[Fur] Perhaps we are hurrying ahead a bit, but our intention is to have Hungary leave the military organization by the end of 1991. Of course, not in the manner of unilateral declaration or decision, but as a result of mutual support or negotiations.

Queried on Plans To Leave Pact

LD1506224490 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2055 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] This week, the Warsaw Pact military committee met behind closed doors in the vicinity of Berlin; our country was represented there by the civilian minister [of defense], Lajos Fur.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] It is said that NATO does not want Hungary to leave the Warsaw Pact.

[Fur] Yes, this has been emphasized in NATO by several people, several times, by individual NATO member countries, each separately. One of the very real reasons for this is the disarmament talks under way in Vienna, where the countries of the two military blocs are holding talks with one another on reducing arms. Only together can they achieve a definite result.

The other reason, which is always mentioned, is that the USSR must not be placed in a situation where it might feel threatened because its alliance system is falling apart. I do not believe, however, that this would be of such decisive military importance to the USSR, to such a world power, that it would greatly increase its sense of being threatened. This is especially true if this tiny Hungary were, in time, to leave the Warsaw Pact.

[Correspondent] So is NATO trying to persuade us to remain, and to play a positive role in the Warsaw Pact?

[Fur] I do not know. So far, no one from the other side has tried to convince me of this personally. Newspapers carry such articles, but it appears that caution and circumspection of a type does no harm, in this sphere, not only because of the Czechoslovak-Polish attitude, but according to certain NATO circles, too. I believe that we are acting correctly.

[Correspondent] Minister, a hypothetical question: If the ailing and (?struggling) Gorbachev and the reform wing fall, and a conservative force comes into power in the USSR, what will happen to Hungary? Soviet troops will still be stationed in our country until next summer, and we will remain in the Warsaw Pact, at least until then.

[Fur] These are gripping questions. They often arise in the thoughts of politicians and those who are not politicians. However, I trust that no matter what kind of internal turnabout might happen in the USSR even that would not be able to turn the European policy radically in another direction. In my view, the previous relations of power have shifted to such an extent in Europe, such events have taken place, that it would be difficult to channel these into another direction by brutal, violent military methods. No matter what the conservative leadership is, it must be level-headed to that extent. [end recording]

Antall's Visit to FRG, France Previewed

LD1506210990 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI)—Hungary's rapprochement to the European integration largely depends on EC's two leading powers: the Federal Republic of Germany and France. In this context, it is by no means accidental that these countries will be the first to be visted by Jozsef Antall in Western Europe, leading Hungarian Foreign Ministry officials and sources close to the prime minister said in their briefing about the background of the trip, in Budapest on Friday.

At the same time, there is no question of this region's enjoying priority in Hungarian foreign policy to the detriment of other states or groups of states, the same sources added.

The official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, starting on June 19, gains special actuality through the increasingly rapid process of German unification.

The Hungarian Government would like to see the present excellent relations with both Germany's to continue on at least the same level after the unification. To this end, the Hungarian side assessed plans in the economic, financial, educational and cultural spheres where the FRG could participate in implementation, and the delegation will also bring along a concrete schedule of tasks to the FRG.

The prime minister's aides said that Jozsef Antall and Helmut Kohl had exchanged several letters in recent months, while their meetings will take place—in a slightly unusual way—in the last phase of the visit because of Chancellor Kohl's engagement in the Bundestag and his commitments at talks about German unity.

As far as the Hungarian position on unification is concerned, the talks will probably make it clear that the government unconditionally welcomes the process, the realization of which will restore the European conditions to their natural state and create an opportunity for completely eliminating the continent's dividedness. North America will also be an inseparable part of this Europe, but the Soviet Union cannot be shut out either.

During their trip to the FRG, Jozsef Antall and his entourage are to pay visits to the provinces of Bavaria, Baden-Wurttemberg and Rheinland-Pfalz and hold talks with the relevant prime minsters in Munich, Stuttgart and Mainz.

In Bonn, Chancellor Kohl, Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and Jochen Vogel, president of the Social Democratic Party, will be the negotiating partners of Jozsef Antall. A meeting with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker also figures in the programme.

Antall's working visit to France is expected to give impetus to cooperation after the ideological element disappeared from the contacts as a result of the change in system. The political interest France used to show towards Hungary with varying intensity was accompanied by rather poor economic links. The 26 French-Hungarian joint ventures set up to date lag far behind possibility. For this reason, discussions with representatives of economic and business life will also figure prominently on the Paris programme.

The Hungarian prime minister is to confer with Prime Minister Michel Rocard, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, the ministers of the interior and foreign trade, as well as the presidents of the National Assembly and the Senate.

Talks are also to be held with leaders of the ruling Socialist Party and the leading opposition parties.

According to the programme, on the first evening of the two-day working visit, on June 22, Antall is to meet President Francois Mitterrand for a discussion of international issues, including the position of East Europe and the Soviet Union, and the outlook for regional cooperation.

The Hungarian prime minister will also ask for the French president's support in increasing French participation in economic restructuring.

Hungary expects the visit to mark a major step forward in the matter of the compulsory visa system between the two countries and the strict visa-issuing practice in France.

Jozsef Antall will pay a courtesy call on the president of the German Episcopal Conference and the archbishop of Paris.

Government Condemns Romanian Government Action

Statement by Government Spokesman

LD1506142890 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Statement by government spokesman Balazs Laszlo on Romanian Government response to demonstrations; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Hungarian Government in principle condemns every atrocity in connection with the demonstrators, against those wishing to voice political aims. It is especially alarmed at the peculiar method by which, according to the indications, the Romanian Government deploys en masse, against the political demonstrators, certain categories of workers, not only as police forces, but virtually as storm-troops, whose atrocities and excesses have gone to such extremes, and reached such a degree that several hundred people have been arrested. The number of dead, according to certain reports, may perhaps have reached seven. If I am correctly informed, there have been break-ins at the houses of three presidential candidates, and a student leader has been insulted. We condemn these methods.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD1506221290 Budapest MTI in English 2047 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI)—On Friday, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry forwarded the following statement on the Bucharest events to the Hungarian news agency MTI:

"The government and public opinion of the Republic of Hungary follow with deep concern the growing political tension in neighbouring Romania, and were shocked to learn about the repeatedly tragic Bucharest events ending in violence.

"Back at the time of the anti-Hungarian atrocities in Tirgu Mures in March, we drew the attention of the Romanian leadership to the attempts by fascist-like forces to fuel hatred, to prevent the operation of the political and representation organizations of Romanian Hungarians who, however, are working to create democracy hand in hand with sober-minded Romanian circles.

"We emphatically stated then that the Romanian Government has the duty to guarantee the security of citizens and the practising of democratic rights, as well as to halt the growing wave of violence.

"Hungarian society, which is carrying out a bloodless change in system, knows from experience that the political differences can only be ironed out in a European manner, according to the generally accepted norms of democracy.

"The use of force—particularly the already-known brutal methods—organized, aggressive approach to the political opposition and resort to excessive force are incompatible to European standards, and may obstruct the democratization process under way in Romanian society.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Hungary calls for self-restraint, political wisdom and tolerance towards preventing any further acts of violence in the interest of a peaceful, democratic advancement."

Spokesman on Councils, Romania, Other Issues

LD1506164690 Budapest MTI in English 1445 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI)—For the time being, the change in system in Hungary has taken place on a governmental and parliamentary level, while the council system organized on the basis of the Soviet model in 1950 is still operating on the level of local power, said Imre Verebely, the administrative secretary of state of the Ministry of the Interior, who worked out and submitted to the government the draft of the law on self-governments. Mr Verebely was speaking at a press conference held on Friday about the session of the government on Thursday, which lasted well into the night.

The bill approved by the government intends local governments to be set up in villages, towns, and in the districts of the capital. The democratic election of local governmental bodies should be held in September, if possible. This is the last date that could make it possible for local governments to start working in January of 1991, the secretary of state said.

The bill, to be submitted to parliament on Tuesday, June 19, will restore the earlier county administration system in Hungary, which will be headed by government commissioners apointed by the prime minister. The county apparatus will supervise the local governments operating on its area, but it will not be licenced to take action against them. In case of unlawful actions, the country can turn to the courts, for which the order of administrative jurisdication should be created at the earliest possible date.

Under the bill, local governments will receive their former properties, and will be able to take possession of real estate and assets transferring committee. The operation of this committee can be financed by the own revenues of the local governments, from the central taxes assigned, and from contributions from the central budget.

Government Spokesman Balazs Laszlo reported the government had approved the recall of another nine ambassadors and four chief consuls.

The government authorized the minister of finance to conclude an agreement with the European Investment Bank at the earliest possible date, and to call down 137 million ECU [European Currency Unit] from the 1,000-million-ECU credit line jointly offered to Hungary and Poland, and to utilize the amount to finance the 7-year energy rationalization programme.

The government has chosen Bela Kupper to the ambassadorial committee set up on Hungarian proposal to re-examine the Warsaw Treaty.

Regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, the government reconfirmed that properties built by the Soviet troops on Hungarian area do not fall under Soviet possession, and that the 50,000 million forints demanded by the Soviet side does not surpass in value the Hungarian demands originating from the neglected buildings and areas used by the Soviet soldiers, and from environmental pollution.

In conclusion, in answer to a question on the events in Romania, the spokesman said the Hungarian Government condemns all atrocities against the protestors, and particularly the method employed against the unarmed young people.

Socialist Party Lacks Presidential Candidate

LD1406084490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Excerpt] The Socialist Party's Presidium held a meeting today. Afterwards, spokesman Viktor Polgar briefed journalists about signature collecting and so on. Katalin Horvath reports:

[Begin Horvath recording] The Socialist Party does not have a candidate for the post of president of the Republic. The rumor that we are nominating Miklos Nemeth is untrue, said spokesman Viktor Polgar. The party has initiated the signature collection on a simple basis of principles. In their opinion, it is the fundamental criterion of constitutional order and developing democracy that the people should decide on the person of the president of the Republic. Incidentally, since Monday [11 June], several tens of thousands of signatures have been collected, and they have no doubts that the necessary 100,000 will be reached soon. And then, a referendum has to be announced. But if the parliament, despite the 100,000 signatures, still elects the president of the Republic, the Socialist Party has no choice but to vote against this. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Social Democrats Vow Not To Undermine Government

LD1606223990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] The Social Democrats will refrain from any action which could make the political or economic work of the government more difficult and could undermine the stability of the government. This was said by Anna Petrasovits at the news conference following the session of the national board. The chairwoman emphasized that the legally elected National Assembly is, according to the Social Democrats, suitable for electing the president of the Republic. The party is to hold its next congress at the beginning of November.

Democratic Forum Presidium Elects New Members

LD1606181190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Correspondent Attila Nemeth Miklos report from the Democratic Forum National Conference in Budapest on 16 June—recorded]

[Text] The MDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum] National Presidium has been expanded to comprise 19 members. The 1,000 or so delegates at the third national conference have elected Istvan Bethlen, Gyula Zacsek, Csaba Gy. Kiss, Laszlo Medgyasszay, and (Katalin Fillo) new Presidium members. They are listed according to the number of votes obtained.

As for what the division of labor will be like among the Presidium members, that cannot be known. But the fact that this afternoon Sandor Csoori and Jozsef Antall were sitting side by side in the Presidium was unequivocal proof that the discord which fed on misunderstandings does not exist between the two renowned personalities of the MDF.

The delegates' speeches also demonstrated that the party is on its feet again and is looking with its back straight and head held high toward the local authority elections. In the spirit of this the statute has been modified on a few points. Thus the MDF will operate in the future with only one basic organization within one administrative unit. In this sense the districts of bigger cities will also count as one administrative unit.

They also decided that in the future the resolutions of the National Assembly will be printed in press organs of national distribution.

As for the press, the national conference of the MDF notes that it views with anxiety the ambiguous situation that has evolved in the Hungarian mass media and the press. Neither the democratic forces which won in the elections, nor the government, nor the National Assembly are receiving worthy and objective assessment, says the statement of the naional conference.

The delegates' forum also decided that they will convene their fourth national conference for the end of October, beginning of November. Jozsef Antall is speaking at this moment. The party chairman, head of government, has said, among other things, that within the MDF there is room for those with national commitment just as for the liberals in the classical sense of the Christian Democrats as well. Thus, the MDF is a real national center party. I undertook these things together when I became party chairman, said Jozsef Antall in his closing speech to the third national conference.

Antall Speaks at MDF Conference

LD1606214990 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] The working day of the MDF's [Hungarian Democratic Forum] third national conference today began with participants remembering the martyrs and victims of the 1956 revolution and freedom fight. The majority of the speakers assured the party leadership and the premier of their support. We quote an extract from the speech of the party chairman:

[Begin Antall recording] Everyone who believes in democracy, in constitutional statehood, in a free market economy and the interpretation of this social market economy, can find a place in one political party. On the opposite side are only those who, for whatever reason, unintentionally or intentionally, harm this movement or this unity. I would like to believe that there are not many among us who would want this or would do this. All the debates on the three occasions [national conferences] have convinced me of this. I believe that in the future we will be able to write our name in history as a European party, as a modern political party struggling for European unity. And the MDF, from an opposition-political movement, can become a real political party, and at the same time can safeguard the nation-building intention with which it set off from Lakitelek [where the MDF was founded]. [applause] [end recording]

Local Authority Elections Scheduled 14 Oct

LD1506163290 Budapest MTI in English 1534 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI)—The press office of the Hungarian National Assembly has forwarded a communique to the Hungarian news agency.

Accordingly, and under the relevant paragraph of the constitution, Arpad Goncz, interim president of the Republic of Hungary, has set the council elections for Sunday, October 14, 1990.

MTI Kills Item on Council Elections

LD1506195890

[Editorial Report] Budapest MTI in English at 1810 GMT on 15 June transmits a service message killing the preceding item as follows: "Please regard our news item

'Council Elections in October' as cancelled at the request of the Press Bureau of the Hungarian parliament."

Petition Signed on Presidential Election

LD1706203490 Budapest MTI in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI)—Since Sunday morning, people are continuously coming to the steps of parliament to sign the petition launched by Zoltan Kiraly, independent MP, and the HSP [Hungarian Socialist Party].

The people signing the petition want to achieve that the president of the republic be elected not by parliament but directly by the people.

Mr Kiraly told MTI that although he had no accurate figures available yet, it seemed likely that they had already collected the necessary 100,000 signatures.

Agricultural Minister on Reorganization, Tasks

AU1806105790 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Jun pp 1,5

[Report on interview with Agricultural Minister Jozsef Ferenc Nagy by Peter Czuner; place and date not given: "The Minister on Situation in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] As in the case of most of the main government departments, the Agricultural Ministry is being reorganized. The new name is already on the gate of the ministry: Ministry of Agricultural Affairs. We asked Minister Jozsef Ferenc Nagy about the details.

[Czuner] Outside, the reorganization has begun; however, if I ask the old administrative staff of the former Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, they do not yet feel these changes, and they are still doing their jobs.

[Nagy] This afternoon, I will inform the heads of main departments and later the entire staff about the future activity of the ministry.

[Czuner] What will this activity be like? The food industry has disappeared from the new name of the ministry; will this sector remain in the jurisdiction of the new ministry?

[Nagy] Of course. As for the reorganization and personnel affairs in the new ministry, we will radically change the concepts of the past 40 years. Therefore, this afternoon, I will tell the former staff that whoever accepts the agricultural program being raised to the level of national program can stay on; for those who cannot accept this, or those who are unable to do away with thinking in terms of the old large-scale enterprise, we will provide the opportunity for honest retirement. However, we will invite tenders for certain leading positions. According to my experience so far, most of the staff want to remain. [passage omitted]

[Czuner] You said that those who do not like the new regime can go. However, are there enough suitable people in the Smallholders' Party to replace them?

[Nagy] I am convinced that most of the honest officials of the former ministry will remain. Besides, we also have people here who know their jobs but because of political bias could not "speak up" in the past decades. [passage omitted]

[Czuner] What will your relations be with the ministries on which the agricultural sector depends, like the finance, trade, and industry ministries? I ask this question because one forum of coordination, the agricultural committee, is not included in the parliamentary committee today.

[Nagy] It is our determined intention to revive the agricultural committee. In the meantime, coordination will take place in the government sessions. In my view, this coordination will work well because we want to raise the reorganization of agriculture to the level of national program. However, this requires support, export freedom, and world market prices. If all these things combine with private capital and free ventures, agricultural activity will be attractive again. We are starting from a point similar to the one after World War II. There are no ruins today, but, in their spirits and beliefs, the people are more hurt today than 45 years ago. [passage omitted]

Siwicki, Onyszkiewicz on Warsaw Pact Changes

LD1506105990 Warsaw PAP in English
0953 GMT 15 Jun 90

[By PAP reporter Jerzy Hernik]

[Text] Berlin, June 15—A one-day meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Committee of Defence Ministers drew to an end after adopting a joint communique on Thursday [14 June].

The participants discussed endowing the structure of the Warsaw Treaty with a strictly defensive character, reducing conventional arms and Armed Forces and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from member countries. The possibility of endowing relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO with a nonconfrontational character also ranked prominently.

The Polish representatives, National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki and Vice Minister Janusz Onyszkiewicz told PAP that the Warsaw Treaty was necessary and still had a future, provided that fundamental changes take place within it, ones adjusted to the transformations taking place in Europe and the East Bloc.

These changes will generally head in the direction of providing the Warsaw Pact with a more political nature which in turn will bring about new ways of its operation. This, however, cannot be a supranational pact in which membership would be tied with a limitation of national sovereignty.

"We think that this should be a consultative pact, that is why deep changes are necessary in the functioning of its military structure. It is not sure, for example, if Hungary will remain in it. There will however be room for us in it as long as it covers a large group of states. In the light of the principle of full partnership, this structure will, however, have to reflect the coalition character of the pact in the broad understanding of the term," Onyszkiewicz said.

"The still existing feeling of common interests is the foundation for the further existence of the Warsaw Treaty. The point is that together we can have greater influence on the process of building European security than alone. Nonetheless, it is necessary to adjust the pact to contemporary needs so that it can function as NATO's partner," Gen. Siwicki said for his part.

Asked about East German Disarmament and Defence Minister Rainer Eppelmann's initiative on creating a joint Polish-German brigade, the two replied that Poland has acknowledged the proposal and is looking into it in depth. "We do not want to do something we would have to correct later on. This step is so important politically, though only a symbolic one, that we cannot allow it to fail," Onyszkiewicz said.

Unification Memorandum Handed to German Envoys

LD1506182190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Diplomacy head Krzysztof Skubiszewski today handed the GDR and FRG ambassadors the Polish Government's memorandum on the economic consequences of the German unification process. The document draws attention to the fact that many connections, interdependencies, as well as economic obligations should not be changed or suspended after the unification of Germany—if the result would be damaging to any of the partners. The Polish Government expresses in the memorandum the conviction that the unification of both German states should be carried out in accordance with international law and should have a favorable influence on the integration of Europe and its peaceful order.

Poland To Participate in Two-Plus-Four Talks

LD1506213890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
2000 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] In Bonn on 4 July, there is to be a meeting between the directors of the political departments from the foreign ministries of the four great powers, the two German states, and Poland. The subject of the meeting will be the issue of the border between the Polish Republic and the united Germany.

Radio, TV's Drawicz Announce Eurovision Union

LD1306230790 Warsaw PAP in English
2100 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, June 13—Secretary General of the European Radio and Television Union Jean Bernard Minh, now visiting Poland, said in the main TV news bulletin tonight he thinks that one union including all European countries should be our common and far-reching goal.

A few days ago we decided to start closer contacts with Intervision Oirt, he said. The first significant step in this direction is the fact that Intervision members become associate members of the Radio and Television Union, Mr. Minh added.

Head of the Polish Radio and Television Committee Andrzej Drawicz defined the to-date division of the European TV organizations as an unwanted child of the cold war.

Said Drawicz: "We join the Eurovision. I hope that our viewers and listeners will be able to see and hear the effects of this."

Walesa Addresses ILO Conference in Geneva

LD1506205490 Warsaw PAP in English
1740 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Geneva, June 15—With great joy I use this opportunity to take the floor at the International Labour

Conference for the first time since 1981, Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa told delegates for the International Labour conference in Geneva.

Solidarity As Driving force of Transformations

Today we have come to attend the 77th conference of the International Labour Organization [ILO] during the period that is special in the history of Poland, and I dare say, in the history of entire Europe. As the first free trade union in communist countries, Solidarity cleared the way for other countries and nations of this part of Europe.

The Independent Self-governing Trade Union Solidarity became the main driving force of the political and economic changes in Poland, both radical and evolutionary, which also had an impact on historical transformations in other countires ruled by dictatorships.

The success of Solidarity-backed candidates in elections to the Sejm and the Senate, followed by the formation of the government composed of persons with Solidarity past forced the union to determine its identity on Poland's new political and social scene.

The Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity does not aim to create one more political party or supra-party political movement but to strengthen its position as a strong, modern trade union represented in public life institutions.

In Defence of World of Labour

Solidarity, bringing the protection of the interests and rights of employees into prominence, participates in profound restructuring of the political system inherited after decades of the communist experiment. However, supporting the reforms, we are concerned about the slow pace of those transformations which, especially in the political domain, require acceleration.

We also support radical economic rreforms. We regard them as necessary. Still, one has to stress that many new economic measures bring results which influence the world of labour in an unfavourable way. We are of the opinion that within the framework of the reforms our union continues to support, it is possible to more effectively counteract considerably deteriorating living standards and rising unemployment. Solidarity's approval of the need of economic reforms does not rule out an objection to some of their results, the ones that are unfavourable for the world of labour.

Though we need a market economy, a return to the uncontrolled capitalism of the 19th century is out of the question. We can see a possibility of taking many activities with a view to protecting Polish working people.

We proposed the far-reaching reform of labour legislation, corresponding to a democratic-pluralistic model of labour regulations.

In reform-oriented and legislative activities we would like to draw on the accomplishments and experiences of the ILO.

We count on the assistance of the ILO and also national and international trade union organizations as well as organizations of employers.

Cooperation with ILO

With great satisfaction we welcome a new stage in cooperation with the ILO the emphatic manifestation of which was the visit to Poland by Director-General Michel Hansen.

On our part we declare full readiness for further cooperation.

For International Order in World of Labour

Our union has shown that in a long run solutions to social conflicts cannot be found by means of strikes consisting in claims and demonstrations but at the table of negotiations. During its existence Solidarity has never led to a bloodshed, violence or the use of force.

In our fight for employees' rights we realize that there will be no true freedom, democracy and peace without social justice.

The construction of common peace and security in the world has never as strongly as today depended upon building a democratic and just social order with an eye to development and progress, an international order in the world of labour.

The International Labour Organization may provide an answer to this great challenge for humanity.

Walesa on Political Developments, Western Capital

AU1306160390 Warsaw TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 8 Jun 90 pp 1,4,5

[Interview with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Krzysztof Czabanski and Krzysztof Wyszkowski; place and date not given: "I Would Like It To Happen Now"]

[Text] [TYGODNIK] What does "political acceleration" mean for Poland?

[Walesa] It means removing every single obstacle. It is not enough to put slow pressure on the elite and check whether current structures are suitable. A fear of destabilization must not stand in the way of transformations and the development of economic and political life. We are keeping an eye on stabilization, but we are experiencing recession, stagnation, and the apathy of society, which is beginning to have doubts about our struggle. Stabilization must not stop the collapse of the communist and post-communist structures. We must preserve stability, but we must do so by moving ahead and developing.

[TYGODNIK] Is the slogan "stability" not a way of avoiding a settlement of scores for the past?

[Walesa] Such a settlement is important and must be performed honestly, mainly so that similar errors are not committed in the future. It is necessary to settle scores with those who stole public property, but we must not imagine that this will fill our empty coffers. Not even a complete restoration to society of all the property of former key figures will improve anything. What is important is that we should be geared to the future. We should look backwards only to the extent necessary to have a better view of the road ahead.

[TYGODNIK] In the past we had the myth about the democratic opposition being unified. Today, however, everyone is criticizing, disputing, and expressing different viewpoints.

[Walesa] When we fought the communist giant, we extolled the view that we must stick together and must not permit an emergence of differences and divisions. This view was correct, but it created difficulties after the opponent had fallen.

Until recently, up to the beginning of this year, unity was maintained by means of the "roundtable" accords.

[TYGODNIK] We have had our own premier, however, since September. Why couldn't we have gone further right away?

[Walesa] As long as the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] existed, we had to respect it. The time for acceleration only came when the PZPR ceased to exist. I must admit that I suspected that my colleagues, who had already acquired suitable tools of action, might wage their own little struggle, but they did not. It was not up to me to initiate it. In addition, I had to see to it that the PZPR collapsed utterly, and in a way that was safe for Poland.

Now we have to make up for the lost time with great effort. A right wing is taking shape, a center has already taken shape, and we absolutely need a left wing. A Polish democratic system cannot be built without a left wing.

[TYGODNIK] We have heard that the emergence of the Center Accord [Porozumienie Centrum] is endangering the nascent democracy.

[Walesa] That is not true. How can the emergence of a democratic organization be viewed as a threat to democracy? That indicates that people are either defending undemocratic principles, or they are completely muddled. As for the Center Accord, one can be critically minded and keep an eye on it to see whether it turns out to be a healthy organization. Thank God it has emerged at all, and that Polish democracy is actually being born. The new organization needs help, for such organizations enrich our pluralism. That is what we fought for. I have always been a man of the center, and always will be. I have friends in the Center Accord. Let us let the question of social support for the coalition sort itself out.

Poland needs political equilibrium, and I will strive to preserve it. That is why I do not identify myself with any particular orientation. After all, I could have formed my own party, which might have been the largest and strongest one. People urged me to do so. I refused, because things might have ended up badly for all of us.

[TYGODNIK] What do you think about the news that the events in Czechoslovakia were engineered by the KGB?

[Walesa] President Havel's affirmation of that is very important. I do not know if any such thing was arranged in Poland. i knew of nothing, and did not participate in anything. I have always been against any manipulation of this sort. Perhaps something did go on behind my back, but I refuse to believe that anyone indulged in such a game. We were well prepared, and it was impossible for anyone to exploit us for his own purposes.

[TYGODNIK] Acceleration for the purpose of achieving a breakthrough depends on the mobilization of society. Everywhere one hears that society is becoming increasingly discouraged, distrustful, and passive. How do you want to encourage society?

[Walesa] Distrust and apathy are not natural Polish qualities. They were brought on by the procrastination in implementing changes, which are needed by everyone, changes which it is possible to implement at last. We were the first to reach the threshold of freedom, but others were hard on our heels and have not slowed down. We started to procrastinate like flies stuck in the mud, but the nation is experienced and knows that Poland's chance is not eternal. The changes around us have created favorable maneuvering space, but this has to be used capably and quickly before any new order, not necessarily a favorable one, can be formed.

[TYGODNIK] The PZPR no longer exists, yet Poland is still paralyzed by the deal about sharing power with the Communists.

[Walesa] In order to build the country's prestige, free parliamentary and presidential elections are of absolute importance. That is the basis of everything. No matter if various clever people say society is not mature enough and that it may vote for the wrong people in an election that is not rigged. It is worth bringing about these free elections, regardless of the cost, so that the Sejm and president may have a national mandate. Without that, nothing is certain, nothing is known, and the role of chief political figures is ambiguous. All these ideas about this person safeguarding this and that person making sure no one ruins that—the absence of a clear division of powers, and the mistrust in the authorities—is causing a general quagmire and lack of responsibility. Maintaining such a state of affairs is no longer profitable for Poland. I am sorry I have let others run this movement, for they have failed.

[TYGODNIK] Some of your statements have offended the intelligentsia.

[Walesa] Pity. That was a misunderstanding. I have great respect for everyone who is working for the cause of freedom, whether he is my opponent or supporter.

[TYGODNIK] For some time there was a propaganda campaign against you, that tried to reveal your incompetence. Now, this campaign has assumed a different nature, and is revealing you to be a man who used to be useful when he was surrounded by intelligent advisers, but is now being manipulated by bad new ones.

[Walesa] Attacks on my colleagues are nothing new. If it is not possible to hit me, then my colleagues and even family are aimed at, but I can cope with that. Right now I am not doing anything to stop it. Solidarity was wonderful and victorious when we respected each other during our struggle and no one was neglected by anyone else. Unfortunately, one group is today claiming all the wisdom and all the achievements as its own. On the radio today, I heard that the intellectuals won the battle for Poland. They were valuable when they came to the shipyard to help those who had begun to fight. Despite opposition, I compeled Mazowiecki and Geremek to cooperate. What did I do? I established factual solidarity, above differences and divisions.

If anyone today dares to say that the workers may win without the intellectuals, we will lose. If he says the intellectuals can win without the workers, we will also lose. I do not want any divisions. Under our conditions, anyone who secedes is lost. I would suggest everyone should remember that.

[TYGODNIK] A part of the milieu which you created is now opposing your candidature for the presidency.

[Walesa] That is because they are scared of me. That is a normal situation when one begins to view matters from one's podium. Anyone sitting on the floor can easily gain the impression that we already have a free Poland, that the masses only have to work and keep quiet, and everything will proceed smoothly. It is easy to forget that these masses are also normal people, and that life is not any easier for them.

[TYGODNIK] Is it true that by ending the railroad strike, you ruined the government's mood?

[Walesa] It is a bad idea to defeat a man who, although on strike, wishes to talk to the government. One must not do that. Such a man has to be made to understand that the situation is such that he has to grit his teeth and work. He must also, however, be made to understand that his effort and sacrifice are advantageous for the country, and after a certain time will also be advantageous for him. He must not be penalized. On the contrary, he must feel to be the victor. He has to be shown that the changes in Poland are his victory, that the government wishes to talk with and listen to him. Then one can certainly expect him to work and display his patriotism.

[TYGODNIK] I asked a television newscaster why they reported on the end of the railway strike toward the end of the news, to which they replied that it was no longer news because the end of the strike had already been reported in the "Telexpress" program.

[Walesa] There you are. They are always censoring me, cutting me off like that. Either that, or they show various odd scenes and statements taken out of context. Anything to make me look ridiculous.

[TYGODNIK] What will you do if the government blames you for the railroad strike?

[Walesa] I do not believe it will. That does not lie in its interests. I have appointed a team to talk to the government, and on 13 June I am going to attend the Slupsk conference.

[TYGODNIK] Poland is a country with great possibilities. How do you plan to take advantage of them?

[Walesa] Everyone should have an equal chance. Poland must be a country of energetic people. Activity must be permitted and encouraged in every sphere, even if not all initiatives succeed at once. I repeat: Regardless of the costs, Poland must be a country of energetic and enterprising citizens who are boldly implementing changes.

For example, look at this year's graduates. Are they to waste themselves away by being unemployed? I refuse to accept that! I cannot understand how one can say one does not need manpower in a country with such a shortage of goods and non-Sovietized, competent personnel.

A liberation of initiative and enterprise would serve to combat inflation without any recession. Inflation and recession now have to be combated by expanding competition, and competition has to be created by providing credits for private enterprise, abolishing monopolies, and carrying out restructuring.

The state has a great task to perform in encouraging private and collective enterprise, supporting it, and restoring to citizens everything that the communist state unlawfully removed.

The tasks involved in the economic changes are immense, and will take a long time. That is why we should hurry and start now, instead of waiting for some ideal solution that someone might dream up. We might make mistakes, but we must not wait.

The economic recession on its own will cause neither privatization nor restructuring. All it does is give rise to a political and social recession, whereas what we have to do is go forward, and quickly. That is why it is necessary to take another look at the kind of aid we need from the West. There is no need to boost exports immediately. For the time being, we should just concentrate on domestic changes and the creation of a domestic market.

We will tidy up our economy by providing it with a natural base—private enterprise. The West must help us in this by giving us credit and investment opportunities. Western banks and firms should have the chance to earn real profits, without suffering any illusions about miraculous achievements in foreign trade.

[TYGODNIK] Isn't agriculture a major chance for us to achieve a faster economic growth?

[Walesa] I am a country person, and I know that rural areas know how to defend themselves and fight for what belongs to them. Polish rural areas have defeated communism. Solidarity will also win if we do something wrong. Rural areas, agriculture in general, and the processing industries could be our trump cards in the establishment of cooperation with Europe. Every Polish Government must know how to take advantage of rural resources, not just because rural areas produce what we want to export, but also because rural areas contain millions of people who know how to work honestly and hard.

We have to lead these people to the threshold of the 21st century. We have to help rural areas and permit investments by providing credits for processing and services. Bakeries, butcher shops, processing plants, smithies, and workshops must be set up in every single village. The rural areas possess some capital, which has to be mobilized with the help of banks. Everyone will profit by this.

[TYGODNIK] Do you think we will gradually reach Europe in this way?

[Walesa] Poland is the focus of European developments. If we want to do anything and change anything here, this has to be done in every single dimension at once—the political, social, and economic dimensions. We are carrying out our revolution, however, by evolutionary means. We are striking here and there.

That is why one must remember that everything we did while gaining power is by necessity different from what we are doing now that there is total freedom. The strategic plan might contain tactics that seem contradictory. So far, we have shown the world that the Poles are capable of discipline, are dedicated, have defeated inflation better than anyone else, and that it is worth investing in Poland. We will compel Europe to come to us.

[TYGODNIK] How?

[Walesa] We must undergo an internal adaptation. This must be supported by a treaty on our participation in Europe, and must provide us with enough time to adapt to the conditions in the European community. Europe cannot overwhelm us and we cannot be a burden—the whole thing must provide bilateral advantages.

It is difficult to talk coherently about the road to Europe because every single issue is discussed one after the other, separately from all the rest. A practical control over this process will require the highest degree of coordination of all spheres—the coordination of foreign policy with domestic policy, the coordination of both of these with the economy, the coordination of trade and law, the coordination of large matters and small matters. All this will have to be coordinated with our stormy nation of individualists.

[TYGODNIK] You think the West will help us?

[Walesa] Poland is the best place for Western investments, because it has the best conditions for reform. First, Poland is practically a single ethnic group; second, we have a Solidarity that is capable of rallying society around common objectives; third, Poland has one religion and the pope is Polish; fourth, we have a cohesive country that is favorably situated; and fifth, we have natural resources. One could continue the list of these trump cards.

Most important is that the major reforms in Poland will not be blocked by the periodic social dissatisfaction, which is inevitable in such a situation. We have many factors that will help us to overcome and dissipate this satisfaction. Other countries do not have these factors. On the contrary, they have other factors that make it difficult to overcome such dissatisfaction.

It is already generally known that the so-called real socialism is a system, which cannot be reformed. It has to be completely demolished and a democratic system built in its place. The road is terrible, however, and it is difficult to pursue it even in the best conditions, with the best of intentions, and with help from abroad. How can one radically change a system without succumbing to gross contradictions? I repeat, we hold a maximum number of trump cards for success.

After all, that which is going on in and around Poland is just the beginning. Our neighbors are experiencing the joy of freedom when they hold rallies, but the deeper you go inside a forest, the more trees there are. Good will may not be enough when it comes to paying the full cost of building democracy not from zero, but from minus 45!

[TYGODNIK] The road to Europe goes through Germany.

[Walesa] The German question has been presented as a question of war and peace. The question of war and peace in Europe is no longer confined to just the Poles and the Germans. It involves the entire world. Our borders are the entire world's business. The world will say that there is no problem with borders, there is no problem with the two-plus-four talks.

If this issue had not been created, there would have been no problem of Soviet forces in Poland. Right from the start I pointed the way to a solution. Later controversies altered the situation, and the way to achieve solutions became unnecessarily complicated.

Freeing Poland from the presence of Soviet forces would give us unrestricted neighborly relations with Lithuania. Lithuania's independence determines the course of

events in the entire Baltic sphere. Everything became more complicated due to the absence of any concept, an absence which Polish policy felt very hard when the events in the Soviet Union clashed with our own lack of preparation.

[TYGODNIK] The events in the Soviet Union are proceeding at an ever-faster rate. What do you think of them?

[Walesa] I think Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia should receive the Nobel peace prize. Boris Yeltsin's appointment to the post of president of Russia is important. I have spoken to him, and am convinced that he is a man of our times, a man with imagination, and that he can cause major changes and acceleration in the political life of the entire continent. The program of the confederation, according to the new principles, may have very positive effects not just on Russia and the Soviet Union, but also on the whole world.

[TYGODNIK] Is that an argument in favor of rapid and consistent changes in Poland?

[Walesa] Yes, and that is why I repeat all over the West: Teach us to swim economically, legally, organizationally, etc., because if we drown we might clutch at your feet.

This is the most difficult revolution in history. We have nothing to share, and we have no patterns to follow. If the West fails to understand that it has no choice but to concentrate all its resources on finding a solution in Poland's backyard, our revolution will be cursed by those nations that have followed us and found themselves in a blind alley. The despair and chaos that seize them may destabilize the entire world.

[TYGODNIK] When should the acceleration of the Polish changes take place?

[Walesa] I would like it to happen now.

Solidarity Activists Support Walesa Presidency

LD1806024790 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, June 17—Representatives of Citizens' Committees and agreements met in Lodz yesterday to discuss the reform of the administration and economy and future parliamentary elections.

Deputy Jan Lopuszanski considered it necessary to radically and quickly remove postcommunist nomenklatura from public life.

Lodz President Grzegorz Palka spoke about the symbolic significance of the Solidarnosc emblem. When this sign was placed on factories' gates it was always close to a picture of the pope. One cannot allow for the left to seize it, said he.

A declaration adopted in Lodz read in part as follows:

The round table political arrangement is outdated and it is necessary to hold fully democratic parliamentary elections not later than in spring 1991. A new constitution should be adopted by a new parliament.

We receive with recognition Lech Walesa's declaration in which he said he was ready to run for president.

The meeting also supported activities by the Solidarnosc chairman designed to deprive GAZETA WYBORCZA of the Solidarnosc emblem.

Mazowiecki Addresses Citizen's Committee Meeting

Urges Political 'Partnership'

LD1806004490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 90

["Excerpt" of statement by Premier Tadeuz Mazowiecki at a meeting of Citizens' Committees in Warsaw on 17 June—recorded]

[Text] Citizens' Committees should define their role. I see this role as a fundamental force in building democracy in Poland. It is not the only force. The issue is to build a pluralist democracy. We all want to be people open to partnership with others and not build a new monolithic system or a quasi-one-party system. The movement of Citizens' Committees, without prejudging the future political structure in Poland, but by shaping it, can and should be a fundamental force of the great and broad Polish alliance for the benefit of building democracy, and for the building of real foundations for a pluralist, tolerant, open, and modern democracy.

The government, when implementing this line, which is to bring Poland onto the straight road of a open and modern democracy, is turning to you for political support, not for the government as people, but for the line it represents. I believe that it is possible and that it is helping to shape this road, which Poland needs. The government's program is a program of switching to the implementation of full democracy in Poland, of switching to a market economy, and, thirdly, of ensuring Poland's place in the new European order being created. These three objectives, which the government is facing and which it is implementing, are the fundamental objectives taking Poland through this difficult period. To do this one needs time, but one also needs iron consistency.

This work on the state reform must be brought to an end—that is, to the working out and adoption of the Constitution and free parliamentary elections. To achieve this, the government led by me must have a strong and broad political base. I would very much like for the movement of Citizens' Committees to constitute the base for this alliance for democracy. I also do not want to avoid matters that are somewhat in the background of the debate—matters of the climate of political life today.

I have not, and I am not, doing anything to create a personalities clash in Poland and for such a conflict to dominate other problems. My attitude is that personal choices should be subordinated to democracy, and not the other way around. Today it is vital to create a code of rules, of democratic rules for the game in the new Poland. In such a code, discussion of the programs would be the decisive factor, not the propagation of mutual hatred, animosity, and dislike, in particular among people and groups who have fought side by side against the totalitarian system. Such rules would make debate and competing programs possible, and not a situation in which the partners in democratic cooperation in the public life of the new Poland are enemies. We want to create a Poland in which political debate and competition of programs will be done in partnership. Such a rule should be incorporated deeply into the political life of Poland by the Citizens' Committees.

Committee Statement on Activity

LD1806025290 Waraw PAP in English
1840 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, June 17—Following is a statement adopted by representatives of the Citizen's Committees who met here today:

1. The conference of representatives of the Citizen's Committees, held on June 17, states that there exists an unquestioned need and will for a further activity of the Citizen's Committees.
2. It is necessary to immediately discuss within the movement its place in the political life of the state, its form and internal structure as well as the programme of activity with special attention paid to the issue of federating the movement on a national level.
3. The conference fixes the date of the next working meeting of the voivodship delegates (two from each voivodship) authorised to take decisions on questions mentioned in point 2, for July 1 1990.
4. The conference appoints a Secretariat of the next meeting composed of: Zbigniew Bujak, Zygmunt Kolenda, Aleksander Krzeszowski, Aleksander Labuda, Andrzej Porawski, Ryszard Setnik, Antoni Tokarczuk and Henryk Wujec. The Secretariat's task is to organise and prepare the meeting.

We want to invite Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Chairman Lech Walesa to participate in that meeting.

Breakup of Farmer's Road Block Authorized

LD1506192890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1800 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] For three days now public roads around Mlawa [northern Poland] have been blocked. Among others, international route E-7 is closed to traffic. The road is blocked by a group of farmers who are protesting against not having had their invoices settled by the Regional Dairy cooperative in Mlawa. They are also demanding that the government more than double milk procurement prices and that it guarantee that milk will be procured in unlimited quantities and without quality controls. The demands directed at the government are contrary to economic calculations and common sense, and harm consumer interests. These demands cannot be met by the government, although the Council of Ministers is aware that the prevailing situation also results from the poor state of the dairy cooperative movement. That is why Deputy Premier Leszek Balcerowicz in his Sejm speech on 7 June announced moves, which will make it possible to ease the difficulties in the dairy industry. Since attempts to engage in talks with the protesters have had no effect, the government is forced to authorize the commander in chief of the police to take steps provided by the law to unblock the roads.

Blockade Postponed Until Walesa Arrival

LD1506224990 Warsaw PAP in English
2206 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, June 15—After negotiations with the head of police units which arrived at Mlawa to unblock the roads, protesting farmers agreed to suspend the blockade till 16:00 hrs, on saturday. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is expected to arrive at the site of the protest action tomorrow afternoon.

Walesa Begins Talks

LD1606174390 Warsaw PAP in English
1555 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Mlawa, June 16—Solidarity leader Lech Walesa began talks with protesting farmers in the dairy cooperative in Mlawa today [16 June].

Representatives of the strike committee represented the postulates which forced them to block roads in several localities near Mlawa and to hold sit-in strikes in milk-processing plants in Mlawa and Nidzica. The talks are being followed by several thousand local milk suppliers.

Mlawa Farmers Suspend Blockade

LD1606180690 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 16 Jun 90

["Communique" issued by Lech Walesa and protesting farmers after talks at the Dairy Cooperative in Mlawa; date not given—recorded; read by reporter Maciej Grozdow]

[Text] Having in mind the highest value, the good of our country—it reads—the blockade of roads and diary plants is herewith suspended, so that on 3 July, under the auspices of NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity, a protest action can be announced in order to negotiate a profitable milk price in Ciehanow voivodship. Hope was expressed that by that date there will be no need for a protest action, and the matter of milk production will be profitably sorted out to the

satisfaction of farmers and the country. On 3 July, Lech Walesa will come to Mlawa again to see what has been achieved.

PSL Condemns Use of Force

LD1606173790 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Statement by Polish Peasants Party Supreme Council on farmers protest; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Polish Peasants Party [PSL] Supreme Council decisively condems the government's decision to send armed police units against the protesting farmers in Mlawa. It is the first decision of this kind on the part of Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government that has been applied to Polish peasants, the statement by the Supreme Council declares. That decision is an expression of ignorance and disregard for the 40 percent of Polish society that is living in the countryside. The PSL Supreme Council calls on the Sejm and government to find a political solution to the conflict.

Farmers Solidarity Plans Protest in Warsaw

LD1506203190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] The National Protest Committee, which met in Sandomierz, has assessed the situation in agriculture. Its communique states that on the government side there are no economic solutions or changes in policy in relation to agriculture. In view of this the committee has decided to take active protest action in the form of blockading the Agriculture Ministry and the Food Industry on 27 June.

Railway Workers Committee on Pay Increase

LD1306222890 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 90

["Text" of Polish Railway Workers Protest Committee issued by Lech Walesa and railway worker representatives after three-hour news conference in Slupsk on 13 June—recorded]

[Text] We accept the proposed 180,000 Zloty increase, as it has been negotiated. Simultaneously, we put forward the resolution that this sum be included in its entirety as part of the basic wage in successive negotiations. We expect a reply to this by the end of August this year. We demand further participation by our representatives in economic and restructuring talks with the ministry and the Polish State Railways general management. We continue to believe in the word given by Lech Walesa on the night of the 27-28 May on the consistent implementation of the 12 railway workers postulates. That was the text of the joint communique. Lech Walesa announced that he will report on the method of implementing the railway workers postulates at successive meetings in Slupsk.

Center Accord Statement on Local Government

LD1506174190 Warsaw PAP in English 1625 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Warsaw, June 15—The Agreement of the Centre has conveyed to PAP a statement on local government which said, in part:

Citizens' committees may constitute an important element in reconstruction of genuine local government.

We come out in favour of construction of a two-tier self-government which would gradually take over many tasks, currently fulfilled by government administration. The first step should be the introduction of laws concerning the system of local government in big cities and agglomerations.

It is necessary to examine the issue of setting up in the future of the national union of communes, a local government partner to the parliament and the government.

The currently adopted legal solutions regarding the division of powers and tasks between self-governments and the government administration bodies cause anxiety. There is a threat of making self-government too much dependent on government administration and thereby returning to centralistic methods of state administration.

According to the centre, it is indispensable to "create legal guarantees to make it possible for local government bodies to gradually take over tasks reserved now for government administration."

It is also necessary to "create a proper local government financial system. Self-governments should have income to cover at least 60-70 percent of the costs of executing own tasks."

"Understanding the requirements of the 'transitional period,' one should aim to gradually and peacefully build and consolidate a local government system as a permanent basis for state structures."

The agreement of the centre, formed last May around close associate of Lech Walesa, Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski, clearly enjoys the support of the Solidarity leader. In the same month it put forward a programme of "acceleration" of reforms in Poland and Walesa's election for the Polish president still this autumn.

Among centre agreement signatories are some activists of Solidarity, citizens' committees and about ten political parties and clubs as well as a number of parliament members. It obviously stands in opposition to the Mazowiecki government and persons close to it (Bronislaw Geremek and Adam Michnik).

Center Accord Leaders Meet Rzeszow Solidarity

LD1706230790 Warsaw PAP in English 1948 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Rzeszow, June 17—Leaders of a recently established "Porozumienie Centrum" (Centre Agreement) [Center Accord] group Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski and Przemyslaw Hniedziewicz met here with the activists of the Citizen's Committees and the board of the NSZZ "Solidarnosc" of the Rzeszow (southeastern Poland) region here today.

The Centre Agreement leaders informed the meeting about goals and assumptions of the movement which published its programme declaration on May 12, 1990.

We are accused that the main goal of our centre agreement is to change the president of Poland, on the post of which we would want to see Lech Walesa, said Senator Jaroslaw Kaczynski.

That is right, but it is not our only goal. Centre's main target is to introduce a wide pluralism into political life and speeding up reforms and changes, including the economic-social ones in Poland. Especially, we mean privatisation and demonopolisation, which, as it is expected, Walesa's presidency would very much contribute to, the senator went on.

It is not true that that we are opposing Premier Mazowiecki. On the contrary, we support him, though we are fully aware of the limitations and conditions in which he and his government have to operate, Kaczynski concluded.

Civil Defense Units To Be Disbanded

AU1506054590 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 5 Jun 90 p 1

[D. Fedor report: "Farewell to Defense"]

[Excerpt] The Civil Defense Units will cease to exist in September. Members of the units will no longer be guards at plants and, plants will no longer have to pay each of them an additional 1 millions zlotys [Z] a month. They will be replaced by modern rescue brigades, which will provide new places for persons performing community service as an alternative to military service.

The disbanding of the Civil Defense Units will begin in September. They will be completely dissolved before the end of this year, when the contracts concluded between Civil Defense Units and plants expire, said General Jerzy Skalski, head of National Civil Defense on Monday [4 June].

Neither enterprise, which have to spend about Z1 million on every unit member a month, nor the military, which feels that it has other tasks to perform, are interested in maintaining the units. Those members who have a year of service behind them will be transferred to the reserve. Those who have less than one year's service in Civil Defense Units will be discharged without being transferred to the reserve. They will not join the Army. [passage omitted]

New ZYCIE WARSZAWY Editors Appointed

AU1206162890 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 5 Jun 90 p 1

["ab"-signed report: "Life After ZYCIE"]

[Text] Kazimierz Woycicki will be the new editor in chief of ZYCIE WARSZAWY. His deputies will be Tomasz Wolek and the current deputy editor in chief, Tadeusz Jelenski. They were appointed to these posts by the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers Cooperative Publishing House Liquidation Commission.

Woycicki is deputy editor in chief of WIEZ and was recently made one of the secretaries of Lech Walesa's Citizens Committee. He wants to create a daily that will contribute to open and fair political debate. Since the pre-August 1980 Solidarity era, Wolek has been associated with the center right "Polityka Polska" group and publication. He was also a "Dziekania" Association activist.

Monday's [4 June] visit to the editorial offices by the head of the Liquidation Commission and the new management was preceded by a stormy debate among staff. Representatives of Solidarity and the Association of Polish Journalists (a minority among the editorial staff) were in favor of the changes, whereas many members of the ZYCIE WARSZAWY employee cooperative were against them.

Government Bans Alcohol Sales in Some Regions

LD1506193890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution concerning a temporary prohibition on the sale and serving of alcoholic beverages in some regions of Poland as of 1600 today [15 June] until 2400 on 18 June. The ban effects the Ciechanow and Ostroleka Voivodship and some parishes in Olsztyn Voivodship. According to the resolution, the sale of alcoholic drinks containing more than four-and-one-half percent alcohol is banned in all retail sales outlets, including Pewex and Baltona [hard currency duty free shops], as well as the sale and serving of such beverages in all catering establishments. The government's decision, as a PAP journalist reports, is directly connected with the farmers protest actions and alcohol abuse by some of them.

Interior Minister Ursu on Events

AU1506133890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 Jun 90

["Exclusive" interview with Interior Minister Doru Viorel Ursu by Victoria Andrei in Bucharest 15 June—live or recorded]

[Text] [Andrei] Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first interview granted by Mr. Doru Ursu as minister of interior, a position he has held for less than 24 hours. We want to express thanks, Mr. Minister, for giving us priority for the interview you are granting to our radio current events program, and since I mentioned that you have been holding this position for less than 24 hours we know that you made your debut in this function yesterday. Would you please talk about the contacts you had yesterday.

[Ursu] Yes, first of all the term [word indistinct] is too pretentious but I do have a great wish to talk to you [words indistinct]. What I can say is that immediately after Prime Minister Petre Roman's proposal, President Ion Iliescu nominated me as minister of interior. As I have already said, my special desire was to get in touch with the student representatives immediately and start a dialogue .

[Andrei] This dialogue, I understand, took place in the evening.

[Ursu] Exactly, and in the afternoon, that is, immediately after I was nominated as interior minister. The first direct contacts were established with the leaders of some students organizations, of certain associations, and I can inform the public that we conducted talks with the representatives of the Students League, the Students Free Trade Union, the Medical Students Society, the Construction Students Trade Union, the 21 December Association, and of the 16-21 December Association. These contacts took place separately. At one point I also had talks within a group.

[Andrei] What do you think of these contacts?

[Ursu] First I would like to specify that the desire of Alexandru Nancu, Lucian Mihai, and Adrian Stanescu of the 21 December league, which, they emphasized, seems legitimate, namely to inform the public about the fact that as of 24 May the 21 December Association, the Independent Democracy Group, the Students League, and the Architecture Students Association no longer participated in the events in University Square, but, as they actually stated, their actions took place only on Thursdays.

At the same time, for me, the discussions which we conducted were not a surprise, I should say, because I (?expected) to have a very useful, and especially important discussion for the presentation of their position and for the presentation of our own position in connection with what we plan to do, namely to assure the people that they should view the representatives of the Ministry of Interior as the main protectors of public order, the citizens' peace, and the feeling of order and law.

[Andrei] Did your viewpoints coincide?

[Ursu] From the point of view of the contacts established, I assume responsibility for saying that, in presenting our positions, our viewpoints coincided the aim of establishing a climate of order, civilization, nonviolence, and a normal and civilized public life. From the point of view of our problems and the discussions about the problems we are trying to solve, I want to assure you that this dialogue has been initiated and it is open even in the following days—even today or in the days to come....

[Andrei] Today, for instance, are you going to have such contacts and dialogues?

[Ursu] I am sorry that we were unable to discuss this yesterday, because I was very interested in the position of the Architecture Students Association, because their study was a key point.

The dialogue remains open. In the coming days, one of my main concerns will be this mutual information and this discussion. Last night we met under particular conditions and it was more a form of cooperation in our intention to see in the defenders of (?our republic) people who are able to contribute to and to ensure a climate of social order and discipline. This is what we advocate and want to achieve—for the entire people—as a distinctive quality of our work.

[Andrei] Which, actually, is essential in such a period as it is for this, the second day—in fact, yesterday was a half day only—since you took over this office, and for this, in fact first day, so to say.

[Ursu] I have a busy program; I could call it nonstop, without precise hours. However, I would not like to overlook one idea: I believe that this has been a calm night for the citizens of Bucharest and if they think that the bodies of the Ministry of Interior have contributed to this calm of last night, I want to express my thanks to them.

This calm will be established if the citizens and public opinion will (?be aware) of our role and of our need to be understood and to be supported by them. As a matter of fact, the principle we advocate is to ensure accurate and rapid information of the public in connection with special events. Do not ask me to say more about it now, but I believe that very soon we will be able to present special things to the people and public opinion, which are being examined and studied at this time.

These are problems of great interest for the public, and the Ministry of Interior will make them public in the shortest possible time.

[Andrei] It is essential that they be made public in their true light, because it is very well known—it is already a trivial thing—that accurate information for the public

prevents and cancels all rumors which nurture a sort of psychosis, which we do not need, that is, a state of permanent agitation and suspicion.

[Ursu] Mrs. Andrei, you must know that up to yesterday I also watched developments—from the angle of the televiewer armchair—and I have felt this need. We will try to spread our ideas.

[Andrei] Mr. Minister Doru Ursu, since—as I said—I have the chance of this first interview with you, I would like to expand the area a little. We met in Sibiu during the days of Nicu Ceausescu's trial; I had the opportunity to report on the progress of that trial and I took the liberty of making a few assessments. Probably you did not expect, as in fact we did not either, that we would meet again with you in this new position: A very young minister of interior, 36 years old, and a father of three children—may they live long ...

[Ursu] For the peace of these children, not mine, but the children of all of us, we want to see to it that (?parents) are able to raise their child or children in peace and that the husband and wife—when they separate or get together again—have such an atmosphere for a normal family life ensured, yes, Mrs. Andrei.

[Andrei] For these wonderful and kind thoughts, which actually are the thoughts of all of us, I want to express heartfelt thanks on behalf of the public and on behalf of those who are listening to us. Thus, returning to my former idea: A very young minister of interior.

[Ursu] You see, there has been a lot of talk about the role of young people and about what young people have to offer and what we have to offer to young people. This is probably the idea [word indistinct] and the idea that will guide our activity in general. I feel this is the spirit in which the activity should be carried out at government level. This is the desire of the Romanian prime minister.

Explains Incidents With Gypsies

AU1606104890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Interview with Interior Minister Doru Viorel Ursu by Victoria Andrei in Bucharest on 15 June—recorded]

[Summary From Poor Reception] [Announcer] As reported, this morning Mr. Doru Ursu, minister of interior, made a statement for our radio station. The interview was carried out by Victoria Andrei.

[Andrei] Mr. Minister of Interior Doru Ursu, would you tell us something about the night of 15-16 June please?

[Ursu] I hope that for our "so hard-tried population" this night has been "a second night of calm, and I hope that we have done our duty this night as well" in order to meet our pledge to "ensure calm."

[Andrei] Does this mean that it has been a night without any incidents?

[Ursu] "As far as we are concerned, I cannot claim that we have also had a calm night." I am talking about the demonstration in the Ferentari and Rahovei areas where "last night several groups of gypsies" amounting to "some 200 people" were identified because they behaved in an aggressive way and seemed on their way to Bucharest's North Railway Station. "These people had on them clubs, chains, cobblestones, crowbars, side arms, blunt objects" and were using various transportation vehicles.

"Our teams intervened effectively"; they tried to stop one of the vehicles "which did not stop at our legal demand, a reason for which the police workers made use of their weapons—as a matter of fact, a legal procedure—" by "firing at the tires of the vehicle, thus immobilizing it."

"In this way we were able to apprehend Adrian Petrescu, who was obviously drunk, and another individual. [passage indistinct] Our troops acted energetically, that is with the determination expected of us by the people."

[Andrei] In fact, you are our people's hope for restoring the peace and our days and nights will be dominated by calm.

[Ursu] "We succeeded in achieving perfect cooperation with the bodies of the military police," and we were able to disperse these particularly violent elements. "Joint action was taken; warning shots were fired when the aggression started, because those against whom this aggression was directed were the police and military police workers." We were confronted with objects such as one cannot imagine: I am talking about a sort of launcher which hurls projectiles at the police and which are dangerous. As I said, we were able to disperse the demonstrators and "I can say that throughout these incidents there were no injured among the aggressors," and, "as I said, we have problems with our workers."

This is what I wanted to tell the public about: this incident which we had to face and "to which we reacted firmly to ensure the peace in the given areas."

What I would like to ask the people—so as to ensure a calm weekend in Bucharest and throughout the country—is "not to get too close to our forces to show their friendly feelings because we do not know what the intention of each of them is. We want to express many thanks for their obvious friendship and we assure them we will continue to do our duty to enthrone this style of legality and to ensure feelings of security for the residents in Bucharest and throughout the country."

[Andrei] As pledged, the public will be informed with maximum promptness about everything termed an event "and on behalf of public opinion, I want to express thanks for your promptness. Once again, we want to express thanks for everything that is being done for our everyday peace."

[Ursu] "We thank you."

Vienna TV Reports Miners Beat Up Gypsies

AU1706183890 Vienna Television Service in German 1730 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] [Announcer Ursula Stenzel] In Romania, total censorship has been imposed. Since the beatings by miners, among whom are reportedly newly formed Securitate units, only newspapers that are close to the government with editors from the Ceausescu era are published. Television and radio present the picture of a fascist danger to the state. What they do not report is that the beatings are still going on in the provinces. The victims are mainly members of the minorities of the gypsy tribes of Sinti and Roma. Correspondent Horst Kimbacher reports from Bucharest:

[Begin recording] [Kimbacher] Here the miners attacked, beat up people, and robbed houses. The gypsies were accused of having participated in the occupation of the television station on Wednesday [13 June]. Iancu Marcu, president of the Roma Gypsy Association, appeals to the people not to avenge themselves. He told us that on Friday [15 June] more than 1,000 gypsies were standing ready at the train station to attack the departing miners. Only with difficulty was he able to prevent a bloodbath.

However, the people here are still angry. The wife of this man was arrested on Friday. So far she has not returned. The man does not know where she is. The gypsy is furious.

[Unidentified gypsy, in Romanian with superimposed German translation] We all voted for Iliescu because we hoped that this man would help us. We elected him our father and now this father is beating us.

[Kimbacher] The entire community is profoundly affected. There are about 2 million gypsies in Romania, no one knows exactly how many. They know that their compatriots do not love them, but they want to be accepted. The violence of the miners, which is condoned by the government, has again widened the rift.

[Unidentified gypsy, in Romanian with superimposed German translation] I was so afraid. The miners broke through the door. I was in the house with my 10 small nephews and nieces. I ran into the living room and I was able to take the children outside through the window. I do not want to live through something like this again.

[Dinu Patriciu, "one of the leaders of the liberal opposition," in English with superimposed German translation] These events have cost the government much respect. The people now slowly understand that they really voted for the old communists. In the election campaign they did not believe us. The ruling National Salvation Front will break up in a few months, anyway, because there are differences in opinion between the old communist President Iliescu and Premier Petre Roman. He is no communist, he simply loves power. At the moment the Front is dominated by the communists, but there are also many parliamentary deputies in it who think like we do. The Front will simply explode in a few months. [end recording]

Ursu: Dialogue With Students Open for 18 Jun

AU1706150190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1405 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 17/6/1990—On June 14, 1990, in the afternoon, the newly-appointed minister of the interior, Mr. Doru Viorel Ursu, had his first meeting with leaders of students' associations and organizations: The Students' League, the Students' Free Trade Union Organisation, the Medicine Students' Society, the Construction Students' Trade Union Organisation, the December 21 Association, the December 16-21 Association.

It was not possible to make contact with the leaders of the Architecture Students' Association.

In accord with what had been agreed upon with the representatives of the students' associations and organisations, the dialogue remained opened for June 18, 1990, which was considered as an appropriate date for the Architecture Students' Association, too, which were expected to attend the respective talks.

The meeting [14 June] evinced all participants' wish to contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere of calm, order and social discipline aiming at defending the democratic institutions.

A communique sent to the "ROMPRES" news agency specifies that there is no reason to doubt the fact that the dialogue [14 June] really took place. After the dialogue, at the request of students' leaders, police organs collaborated with the students to prevent violent manifestations against students or their headquarters, the communique reads in conclusion.

Campeanu in Hiding; Demands Miners' Departure

AU1506134590 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] The ROMPRES news agency received the following statement from Radu Campeanu:

I am making this statement in my capacity as president of the most important opposition party, the National Liberal Party, and as senator. I want to declare that I am being pursued by organized bands, which want to (?capture me). These bands, which are armed, have searched my home. I consider it inadmissible for organized bands to conduct checks and searches in the streets and private homes. The only competent bodies for ensuring public order are those authorized by the state. I formally ask that all miners present in Bucharest should be disarmed; I demand that these miners should leave the capital as soon as possible, so as to no longer terrorize the population, Radu Campeanu's statement concludes.

NLP's Campeanu Followed by 'Organized Gangs'

AU1506194690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1657 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 15/6/1990—Mr. Radu Campeanu states he is "followed by organized gangs who try to put him under restraint."

In his opinion is it "unacceptable that organized gangs check identity cards."

Considering that "the only competent bodies to secure public order are the ones authorized by the state", he demands that "all miners should leave the capital city in the shortest possible time so as no longer to terrorize the population" in his capacity as the chairman of the most important opposition party [the National Liberal Party] in a communique released on Friday at noon.

NLP Statement on Violence, Police Intervention

AU1506211090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2020 GMT 15 Jun 90

["Political Life: NLP, National Liberal Party, Statement"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 15/6/1990—We think the police's brutal intervention in the morning of June 13, 1990 generated the state of tension and then of violence, shows a statement of the National Liberal Party [NLP].

We disapprove of and condemn all the acts of violence committed the same day in the afternoon, the devastation of government buildings and of the television headquarters, outcome of provoking elements.

We think the police bodies are the only ones that have the right to keep public order against any excess and forms of extremism no matter wherefrom they might come.

In this sense, the miners' presence in Bucharest starting June 14 in the morning has been a serious weakness on the part of authorities and has mounted the already existing tension and anarchy. The violence and terror instated in the capital, the destruction of the political parties' headquarters and the devastation of cultural institutions like the university, the Institute of Architecture and the bases of some newspapers, the molestation and seclusion of peaceful citizens are particularly serious facts.

The miners' departure which is imperative must be the moment of restoring calm, quiet and the order of law.

Campeanu on Violence; Reportedly Thanks Army

AU1606210190 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Statement by National Liberal Party President Radu Campeanu; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] I asked, this evening, [words indistinct] television, because I arrived home not longer than an hour ago. I was gone for three days, due to the dramatic events in Bucharest. It is in connection with these events, that I want to make this statement.

However, in this way [words indistinct] I would like to express my great gratitude to this country's military men, to the Army, because it is only thanks to the Army that this house is still inhabitable, as they [word indistinct]. The Army defended it, and I would like to thank the Army solemnly and formally, all the more so since this task was quite difficult, in view of the extremely serious events that took place in Bucharest. I am referring to events on 13, 14, and 15 June. I believe we witnessed an extraordinary flow of violence, which can and did jeopardize the future of our democracy. Most aggressive acts, I would call them outrages, were committed at of 1500 on 13 June, when police cars were set on fire and the Ministry of Interior, the capital's police headquarters, and the television building were attacked. I consider these acts not only reprehensible, but I also hope that the government will take all steps to punish the guilty parties, in accordance with the country's laws.

However, I believe that if one should punish these crimes committed on 13 June, one should equally punish the crimes—the bestial crimes, I should say—and the violent and aggressive acts committed on 14 and 15 June. I think the government is dutybound to seriously investigate the incidents and sue all those guilty of violations on 13, on 14, and 15 June. I believe that, to distinguish between the aggressors on 13 June and the aggressors on 14 and 15 June and to condemn some of them, while covering up for the others, would amount to injustice and arbitrariness.

The stability we are all striving for—if we want it to be political, should also be moral. In order that it be moral, it should also be just. For it to be just, all should be equal before the law. As a matter of fact, no one is above the law, absolutely no one, beginning with the president of the Republic and ending with the last citizen. Consequently, the law should be equally applied to everyone. In my capacity as National Liberal Party president, I can only reiterate that our party, which has always been a party of law and order, believes that the law should be fully observed by everyone, regardless of his origins and position. Therefore, I ask the government to do everything possible and take all necessary steps to throw light on the serious events that have occurred on 13, 14, and 15 June, which we condemn without reservation and exception. We demand that all the culprits, of 13 June, and 14 and 15 June be sued in accordance with Romanian laws.

Casualty Toll for 13-14 Jun: 5 Dead, 467 Injured

AU1506140290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] A communique from the Ministry of Health says that, following events in Bucharest over 13-14 June, the

following cases have been registered by today at 6 p.m. [1300 GMT]: 467 hospital calls, 112 hospitalizations, and 5 deaths. Medical assistance [word indistinct] is assured in all Bucharest hospitals, which have the necessary medical [word indistinct] equipment and materials.

1,000 Riot Suspects in Custody

AU1506140490 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Romania's prosecutor general, Mr. Gheorghe Robu, told us today that some 1,000 people have been detained on suspicion of having participated in acts of vandalism over 13-14 June. They are being rigorously investigated to establish each suspect's degree of involvement. The investigations are conducted by police teams under the supervision of the Prosecutor's Office. Ladies and Gentlemen, tonight we will broadcast an interview with the Prosecutor General by our reporter Victoria Andrei.

Miners Meet Iliescu, Leave Bucharest 15 Jun

AU1506153690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1514 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 15/6/1990—After a brief talk Mr. Ion Iliescu had today at about 15:00 hrs. at the exhibition compound in the free press square with miners' leaders, the miners were taken by buses to the north station wherefrom they are to leave the capital by special trains.

Roman on Miners Departure

AU1506155790 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 15 (AFP)—Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman said Friday that miners who had virtually taken over the capital to crush anti-government protests "will have left Bucharest by the end of the evening". Mr. Roman told a news conference at government headquarters that "the miners have already begun to go".

The premier admitted that "some citizens suffered disagreeable moments when they were molested for no reason", in a reference to the brutal beating up of dozens of 'suspects' that has caused an international outcry. "We deplore these actions and declare that they were not right," Mr. Roman added.

The prime minister also said that the "miners came to the capital on their own initiative", but added that "we had asked them to restore order".

The ROMPRES news agency has reported that between 10,000 and 12,000 miners arrived in Bucharest at dawn Thursday. They arrived on special trains after the government of President Ion Iliescu alleged that there had been a bid to topple it.

The press conference, initially announced as to be given by Mr. Iliescu himself, was held in government buildings guarded by large numbers of troops with machine-guns, backed by military armour.

Further on Miners Departure

AU1506201890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1712 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 15/6/1990—Miners are leaving Bucharest after a brief talk by Mr Ion Iliescu had today at about 15:00 hrs. At the exhibition compound in the Free Press Square with miners' leaders, the miners were taken by buses to the North Station wherefrom they are to leave the capital by special trains.

Roman 15 Jun News Conference on Events

AU1506172090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1510 GMT 15 Jun 90

[News conference by Prime Minister Petre Roman in the Victory Palace in Bucharest on 15 June—recorded]

[Text] [Roman] With your permission, a few words before beginning the news conference, in connection with the events of 13, 14 June. In the foreign press I have read commentaries, which I would call strange, regarding some uncontrolled statements by some politicians who even used words of a fascist-type of progrom against the opposition, something which is exactly the opposite of the truth, we could say.

I take the liberty to say this, with both responsibility and pain, because I have noted that the communiques of the president of the republic and of the government in connection with these events were not even mentioned, although these communiques did not include only assessments and stances, but also tangible elements in connection with the development of events.

Please, you have to agree with me that ignoring these stances is at least as dangerous as using oral and unverified sources, which were taken into consideration because they are convenient for certain ambitions and political tendencies.

I hope that at this news conference we will clarify facts and the development of events and eliminate what was false in reports abroad on the development of events, false reports which, unfortunately, continue the partisan position taken in the past two months in connection with the actions of the political leadership and of the government.

Therefore, I believe and I am ready—on the basis of all the information I have—to assume full responsibility for the events that have taken place and to appeal to your professional competence and to your goodwill to restore truth in the activity of providing information.

From the very beginning, I want to say that there are no reasons (?for Romania) to go halfway, to be partial; on

the contrary, it is in our interest that these answers be complete and clear and I am at your disposal in this respect.

[Unidentified moderator] African press correspondent of the Zairian television, Mr. [name indistinct]:

[Zairean correspondent, in French with superimposed Romanian translation] During these unhappy events there were dead. I would like to know more about the circumstances under which these people died. My second question is the following: The day before yesterday, at around 0130 in the morning, I was crossing, not exactly all of Bucharest, but I was present in certain areas, and I heard bursts of gunfire and shots. I was unable to get close, but I felt or rather I noted that these shots were coming from downtown. Mr. Prime Minister, I would like to know who fired at whom? They were shots—I am not very familiar with the technical word, which you yourself may not know either—but maybe Minister Stanculescu knows it.

[Roman] The places where the dramatic events in the evening and night of 13-14 June took place were specified in the communique of the president of the republic. Everything began at Ene Church, that is in the back of the Architecture Faculty toward University Square, where, at around 1700, we noted an organized assault by some extremist gangs against the police—that is at 1600-1700 hours. I want to repeat that it was an organized attack, making use first and foremost of stones and Molotov cocktails, while in direct attacks the extremists also used side arms. When the police withdrew—a precipitated withdrawal—these gangs set fire to the police buses and then went first to Bucharest's Police Headquarters where—with unimaginable barbarism—they assaulted policemen, penetrated into the Police Headquarters, set fire, and devastated the building in a truly unimaginable way ever known to Romania for at least—let's say 40-50 years—after which they launched a series of attacks with Molotov cocktails. These were successive waves of attacks by trained teams of six people each, who, as I said, in successive waves, were throwing Molotov cocktails at the General Police Headquarters. I want to mention the fact that these Molotov cocktails, which were of different shapes, contained gasoline. However, inside there were cartridges which multiplied and amplified their burning power.

Afterward these gangs turned toward the Ministry of Interior, to that area, and first, forcing their way in, set fire to the Romanian Information Service, after which they tried to penetrate into the Ministry of Interior. Worthy of mention is the fact that they stole a great number of weapons and some ammunition.

Therefore, when they reached the Ministry of Interior, part of them were armed. After setting fire to the building of the (?Information) Service, where they managed to get in, they also attacked the Ministry of Interior, which they did not penetrate, although they used extreme means, such as bulldozers and heavy machines, with which they tried to bring down the walls. They did not succeed, because the Armed Forces arrived there and occupied the Ministry of Interior building and the surrounding area. With this, late in the night, around 0200-0230 [2300-2330 GMT], the action of these gangs could be curbed.

In connection with the shots heard, those inside the Ministry of Interior—which had not received the order to fire into the demonstrators, although they were in obvious danger—fired only warning shots. Consequently, only warning shots were fired inside the building. However, the people outside used the weapons taken from the Police Headquarters and fired on the Ministry of Interior.

[Unidentified moderator] Mr. (Aspekov) from TASS news agency.

[(Aspekov)] Tell us, please, whether these events on 13 June had been organized, and, if so, by whom?

[Roman] At this time, it would not be absolutely correct to affirm that we dealt with a plot organized by a certain political force or not; anyway, the plot was political in nature. However, what I can state categorically is that the gangs were organized. They were organized and had a program [words indistinct]. They attacked several key targets, such as the police headquarters, where they got their hands on some weapons; the Ministry of Interior, where they found an even larger quantity of arms; and the television station, which they managed to occupy for a short while. All these actions, their combat and fighting manner, clearly show organization. The way in which these gangs were deployed also shows organization. Their way of taking action was, to use the expression of the Republic's president, of an Iron-Guardist nature. Those who participated, that is, saw how such events took place exactly 50 years ago, in 1939, recognized—excuse me, I meant to say in 1941, yes, in 1941, 1941 [several illegible voices can be heard in the background]—recognized that style of combat.

We hope to establish the organizers of the thinking behind these battles. However, one thing is clear: Such an action could only be organized. Certain people were prepared to launch this action at any time; however, the police sweep to clear the University Square took them by surprise, to a certain extent, although it was not meant to do that. We had no knowledge of plans for such a rebellion-type action. However, it came a little too early for their plans. They had to implement their plans in a hurry, and not at leisure. Likewise, it is obvious that the people making up the gangs let loose in the capital were Bucharest's (?undesirables), profiteers, blackmarketeers, and heads of prostitution rings. These were the people who spearheaded these actions. They naturally would gravitate to the actions of force against the government and for destabilization, because it is obvious that a return to public order implicitly would lead to the adoption of measures designed to eliminate these forms of social parasitism. Consequently, they associated

themselves—as was only natural—from the actions of force against the government.

[Unidentified reporter, in unidentified language with passage-by-passage translation into Romanian] Mr. Prime Minister, who organized the miners? How was the decision made to invite them to establish a kind of law and order? Where did they sleep? How were they transported? Where will they go and when will they leave?

[Roman] In connection with the arrival of the miners: To begin with, I would like to make a statement. The miners came on their own accord. They were not called by the government or other forms of political leadership. They were not the only ones to come. Many other citizens rallied to Victory Square. Their reaction was, so to say, foreseeable, because, what they saw and understood from the TV programs, the interruption of broadcasts, and the barbarian things that could be seen on the television told them—also the statement made by the president of the republic had its effect—that this escalation of the violent opposition has reached its peak, its zenith.

Likewise, one should say that, once they arrived in Victory Square, the only thing that, so to say [words indistinct] was to go to University Square and stay there in order to clear the area, that is to ensure the necessary tranquillity to clean the area, because, at that time, the police forces were very weakened by events; as a matter of fact, they had shown weaknesses during the events themselves and in the previous days.

Consequently, the miners mainly deployed themselves in the area of University Square. Later, at other points of the city, they assumed, so to say, certain prerogatives, which only belong to the public order-keeping bodies. From this viewpoint, we constantly tried to restrain them and not allow them to operate independently. Generally speaking, we managed to prevent them from operating independently. There were cases when they acted without the possibility of being controlled. There were unpleasant moments, when certain citizens were harassed without reason, something which we publicly deplore and consider wrong.

Regarding the last part of your question, concerning provisions and lodgings for the miners, I can give you some concrete details. Since they could not return home during the night, particularly since they were quite tired, we decided to put them up in two large sports halls, where they were given a minimal amount of food and water. They themselves asked that they be given only water, no other drinks, not even beer, let alone other alcoholic beverages.

At this time, the withdrawal of the miners from Bucharest has begun. By the end of the evening, at the latest, the miners will return to their homes. I would only like to point out that the arrival of the miners was determined—obviously, clearly, and rightly so—by the situation in Bucharest at that time and by what they saw, like any other citizen, on the television. However, aside from the miners, many other categories of citizens came to Bucharest, not just the miners. Still, the miners have one extra characteristic that, at a superficial glance, may be annoying to some people, namely, they can always operate, exist, and express themselves in a unitary way, without accepting among their ranks other persons and other citizens.

This form of their manifestation in the country which is, undoubtedly, a great quality, sometimes gives one the feeling of opposition vis-a-vis the public.

[Moderator] Mrs. Antonia Rados, of the Austrian television.

[Rados, in English with superimposed Romanian translation] Mr. Prime Minister, I am very surprised about your statement at the beginning. If I have understood properly, you are putting the blame on us, saying that we have not reported correctly, and I believe that you are making a great mistake when you bring the miners [words indistinct]. This is one of the things that I do not understand and the other aspect is that, if I understand correctly, you are saying you do not control the miners. Therefore, I am asking the minister of defense and you: Who exercises control in this country?

[Roman] I am dealing with disinformation that you were spreading. When I referred to your reporting, it was obvious that I was referring to the reporting on the 13-14 June events, while you are now referring to the miners. Thus, we are dealing with disinformation, with a strange way, or, more precisely, with the lack of information on these events. You misinformed on even the minimum information I have reiterated now; the minimum information included in the communiques of the president of the Republic and of the government. This is what I am referring to.

In connection with control over the miners: I have not said we have no control over them. On the contrary, just now I said that they were directed to University Square [words indistinct], that we tried and succeeded to a great extent to prevent independent actions taken by them, we found ways and means to house them and provide them with basic needs. Therefore, one cannot speak of the fact that (?we did not control them); it is very clear that from the moment they were here we tried to guide their actions, so that they would not take over public order. As to your last question about who exercises control in this country: Permit me to smile at it, because you are here, you have had the opportunity to note that the democratic process in Romania—despite some difficulties—has developed constantly and under favorable conditions, that free elections have taken place, that the parliament with its two chambers has been set up, and that the events of 13-14 June, which attempted to destabilize the country and tried to cause an imbalance, panic, and terror among the people, had no (?chance of winning). Irrespective of who would have then assumed control over the situation, I can say with conviction that the retaliation of any other established government

would have been much more pitiless; probably fire arms would have been used against these unimaginable acts of violence, something that would have been justified; I cannot imagine how in a country with a genuine democracy—any country, you may choose, including Austria—yes, I cannot imagine—well aren't you, aren't you a genuine democracy? Thus, in any country with a genuine democracy, including Austria, any organized gang that would have assaulted the television headquarters trying to attack and to throw the television president from the 11th floor would have, undoubtedly, been stopped by all means.

[Moderator] Mr. (Jean Marcovelli), of ANSA news agency.

[(Marcovelli), in Italian with passage-by-passage Romanian translation] Mr. Prime Minister, my name is (Jean Marcovelli), I am the correspondent of ANSA news agency, and I am also the president of the Foreign Press Correspondents Association here in Bucharest. At the beginning you referred to our professional competence. You also made some remarks with which my colleagues or some colleagues may or may not agree. In any case, I want to inform you that when the miners came to Bucharest, some things happened, including the fact that some colleagues were hampered from carrying out their activities. My question is only the following: How will the government and the Ministry of Interior protect the activities of journalists in Bucharest, activities which have to be free in order to be objective, until the departure of the miners, who will leave this evening or tomorrow morning? Thank you very much, Mr. Minister.

I understand your concern. However, I regret there is again something lacking in this show of legitimate concern, namely, the correlation between the events—the dramatic nature and seriousness of the situation in which we found ourselves—and the presence of the miners. Therefore, I consider it unfair to take these two opposite factors and dwell only on the fact that, to a certain extent, the miners have imposed a limitation on the free circulation of information—thus placing their actions on a par with the deeds committed by the unleashed criminal bands on that night.

I therefore said our concern is legitimate, because any hampering of the free exercise of the journalistic profession is not in accordance with the principles of democracy. Whenever we were told such a thing happened, we intervened with the police. In our opinion, public order and tranquillity can only be ensured by the order-keeping forces, primarily the police and its [word indistinct] forces. Hence, the miners' departure will not change the situation in the least. At the most, one eliminates the possibility of trouble for some journalists. On the contrary, with the reestablishment of order and calm, you will be able to resume your activities as before. I do not believe there is any journalist that can complain his freedom of expression has been hampered since the revolution. The situation is the same. Nothing has changed.

[Moderator] Mr. (?Cristianovskiy), from the Voice of America.

[(?Cristianovskiy), in English with superimposed translation into Romanian] Mr. Prime Minister, did you have the miners under control when they attacked and ransacked the headquarters of the National Liberal Party [NLP] and the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party [NPCDP] and the homes of Mr. Ratiu and Mr. Campeanu. Were you keeping the miners under control at that time?

[Roman] I already dealt with this matter; I do not think I have to elaborate on this. However, you mentioned some concrete aspects: the NPCDP and NLP headquarters and Messrs Ratiu's and Campeanu's homes. No assaults were made on Mr. Ratiu personally, and even less so on Mr. Campeanu. At a certain point, they thought they were in danger, as the miners expressed most vehemently their political stance vis-a-vis the positions of the NPCDP and NLP. There is no point in talking about their choice of action. As far as we are concerned, nothing basic has changed. Consequently, our attachment to the idea of democratic freedom, that is the presence of the opposition with everything it implies, is final and irreversible.

As far as Mr. Ratiu is concerned, I beg you to get in touch with him. He was not assaulted. At a given point, he thought he was in a certain amount an danger and came to the government headquarters—this happened last night, around 1100 [2000 GMT]. We ensured his necessary protection and he returned home. Once home, he noted his papers, furniture, and so forth have been ravaged.

I had a talk with the miners' leaders, who categorically assured us they are not involved in these disorderly actions at Mr. Ratiu's home. There is another accusation, namely that they caused devastation at the Architectural Faculty. Well, the miners' leaders claim that the miners were not involved in this situation. As for myself, I would like to say the following. Miners' tools were found at the Architectural Faculty—either actual mining objects, or their actual boots. These were used as proof of the fact the miners caused this devastation. Well, in my opinion, this is conclusive proof to the contrary—namely, that the miners had not been there—because, the miners had no reason whatsoever to act in a hurry, to be scared, or to get rid of objects, as they were not threatened by anyone. Therefore, in my opinion, the presence of those objects is rather proof of the opposite, that we are dealing with an attempt to plant the idea the miners had been there.

[Moderator] Corina Dragosescu, for the Romanian press and television, and Alexandru Stark for Romanian television.

[Dragosescu] Mr. Roman, please tell us whether you knew anything about the organization that was active in University Square, about this organization's actions. Did you have any information?

[Roman] What kind of organization?

[Dragosescu] That organization of terrorists, or, whatever you call them, Iron-Guardists. If you had such information, why did the police not intervene sooner, before Wednesday. Has this thing, this passivity on the part of the police, been the reason for Mr. Chitac's replacement as Minister of Interior?

[Roman] Yes. There has been some information in connection with attempts to organize destabilization actions, which were obviously meant to be violent. Unfortunately, many political alliances were struck during this occupation of University Square. While the initial action had a clear-cut political character, with the legitimacy granted by democratic freedoms, with time one could notice a degradation of the atmosphere in the square and its transformation into something completely different, namely a hotbed of political infection, not to mention it literally was a hotbed of infection.

It is clear the hesitations and weaknesses of the police also can be correlated with the post-revolutionary situation in which we have found ourselves since 22 December. Many hostile forces were able to organize and operate without obstacles. This also was partly due to the fact a number of police members were ignored, while others simply showed a lack of professionalism. As a matter of fact, if we think about it properly, it was much easier for those who had been in the police under the dictatorship, it was much easier to act within the framework of dictatorship when no one was allowed to express opinions; when the police had nothing special to do except protect the dictatorship. The nature, style, and means of the police today are completely different in a democratic state. Thus, without trying to cover up many weaknesses of the police, we have to grant them certain extenuating circumstances. Anyhow, it is clear no one expected retaliation of such scope and violence and with such violent means by these organized gangs.

One can say that, unfortunately, there also was an element of surprise.

The replacement of the minister of interior is linked in general with the changes that the government composition has to reflect, as a result of the 20 May elections; as far as the minister of interior is concerned, we did it so that, after this difficult time for the police, the reorganization, strengthening, and reformation of the police and its cadres could be done now based on a new point of view and policy.

In our view, Mr. Minister Ursu is—through his training, thought, opinions, and age—the right man to place the police among our democratic institutions, as is the case in any genuine democracy.

[Alexandru Stark] Mr. Prime Minister I am part of the institution which is in the uneasy position of figuring in some commentaries as having ransacked two of its own bureaus and having masterminded the scenario of the destruction. I want to tell you—despite the fact the television does not start any polemics with anyone—it is my personal opinion that we have neither funds nor directing capabilities to stage such a scenario of destruction. I therefore take the liberty to ask you what measures the government thinks it can or should take so that in the future, a minority—not of ideas, I want to stress not a minority of ideas, but a minority armed with Molotov cocktails, chains, and such intellectual means—no longer can attack the work of people who are in the service of the biggest independent formation in Romania, which we call the party of the televiewers.

[Roman] In connection with the concrete aspects of the aggression against the television station, I understand there will be a news conference with the television people tomorrow. I therefore will only answer the question about what we will undertake to curb such events in the future. I think things actually are pretty clear. The public order-keeping forces given legal status by democratic institutions are the ones entitled to do this in the name of the law and for the observation of the law.

[Moderator] Mr. [name indistinct], of PARIS MATCH.

[PARIS MATCH reporter, in French with superimposed translation into Romanian] Why was the Ministry of Interior so poorly defended, or almost undefended, during the night between Tuesday and Wednesday. Do you find it normal for printers to halt publication of a newspaper? I am referring to ROMANIA LIBERA, which was not published today and may not appear again. It seems the paper is jeopardized. The Army was in front of the Ministry of Interior.

[Roman] Of course the situation was unpleasant for the police. Indeed, the Ministry of Interior was hardly defended at the time, as the largest part of the police force was engaged in the action...

[PARIS MATCH reporter, interrupting, in French] [words indistinct]

[Roman, in French] [words indistinct]

[PARIS MATCH reporter, in French] [words indistinct]

[Roman] One should realize, maybe you are not aware of it, that the number of policemen in Romania is very small. For instance, the ratio between policemen and citizens in Bucharest is among the lowest in the world, particularly in Europe. The effort to replenish the police force continues. The police, therefore, were weak in numbers and engaged in other parts of the capital. The Army's reaction at the Ministry of Interior came with a certain delay, also due to the lack of cooperation and information between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense. This is regrettable, however, despite all this, those who finally stabilized the situation

at the Ministry of Interior were the troops, that is the paratroopers, part of the military police, and some infantry troops.

The second question concerns the publication of ROMANIA LIBERA. It is obvious we do not encourage and disapprove of any action designed to prevent the appearance of any journal, no matter what kind of journal it may be, even though it can be proven a given publication had an instigating character at a certain point.

In connection with this last question, it is clear we should have a law concerning the press. One does not exist now. The latest information I have sounds favorable for restoring the situation; namely, the printers have asked to place an announcement in ROMANIA LIBERA, and the newspaper has to resume printing as sought by the journalists trade union, which had a position on this question as well.

[Moderator] Mr. Vladimir (Patrascu), of [Bratislava] PRAVDA.

[(Patrascu)] Mr. Prime Minister, can you tell us a few words about the situation in the country in general and maybe some details about the events in Miercurea Ciuc? Some details from Miercurea Ciuc: As far as I know, the county newspapers have announced there were clashes between groups of hooligans, who devastated two police headquarters; for example, Miercurea Ciuc, beginning on 13 June; some details please, and what was the outcome?

[Roman] In general, the situation in the country is absolutely stable and normal; there were no particular events during that period. As far as Miercurea Ciuc is concerned, one cannot speak of any kind of clashes. In my view, this information was exaggerated. However, something happened which we view as intolerable, namely pressured by a number of demonstrators—according to some people 500, according to others 800—the police had to put up the signs they were posting in Hungarian. We view this action as intolerable. It did not end in clashes or any other actions, because the police, in order to calm things down, met this request; however, this request surely is undemocratic in itself.

[Moderator] A last question from Mr. [name indistinct], of [word indistinct] REVIEW.

[Unidentified reporter, in French with superimposed translation into Romanian] Who made the decision on the intervention of the police to clear the University Square, when two days before a dialogue had begun with the protesters? What had changed?

[Roman] The dialogue that had started two days before, that is on 11 June, eventually was only a dialogue with the hunger strikers. The dialogue itself ended very well. The hunger strikers were given explanations about the framework within which one could consider the creation of a television channel. The government said it favors the appearance of several television channels allocated within a legal framework. Therefore, things progressed properly. However, the dialogue with the political organizations—to which the demonstrators, who were in front and were coming from University Square, also belonged—could not take place. Moreover, on 12 June these demonstrators in University Square gave an ultimatum to the government asking it to resign and relinquish the reins of executive power, because there is someone else to run this country.

Finally, the reason for which the police intervened that day—the concrete reason for which the police intervened on 13 June was the communique by the prosecutors office, which proves the legal foundation of this intervention.

Thus the Ministry of Interior acted based on a legal foundation and in agreement with the government position. It was at this point that it took place.

[Moderator] Thank you.

[Roman] Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

Roman on 'Legionary-Type' Action of 'Gangs'

AU1506180390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1717 GMT 15 Jun 90

["Petre Roman: A Legionary-Type Way of Action"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest (ROMPRES) 15/6/90—It would not be right to assert it was a plot organized by a certain political force, said the Romanian prime minister at his Friday conference while referring to the extremist forces' attacks on June 13 and 14.

But I can categorically say that the gangs were organized according to a clear-cut and previously set plan as they attacked the key spots wherefrom they also took weapons. Their way of action clearly proves it was organized, being of a Legionary (Fascist) nature, Petre Roman also said quoting President Iliescu. Who could see how the Legionaries (Iron Guardists) acted in 1941 could easily recognize such type of action, he stated.

We hope we shall have evidence of who were the initiators of this action. Yet it is obvious it could be but organized. [sentence as received] The police's action in the morning of June 13 was a step ahead the aggressors', and that is why they were compelled to apply their plan precipitously, the prime minister opined.

As for the gangs' composition, it represented the riffraff of society that joined, as it was but natural, the inspirers of this action which legal order would have eliminated concurrently with this parasite stratum. Both categories had naturally the same interests, Mr. Petre Roman also specified.

Ratiu Issues Statement on Attack by Miners

AU1506172490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1636 GMT 15 Jun 90

["Mr. Ion Ratiu's Statement"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest (ROMPRES) 15/6/90—Following various rumours and assertions, including the ones released by foreign news agencies, with regard to Mr. Ion Ratiu, a ROMPRES reporter had a talk today with Mr. Ratiu at about 14:00 hrs at his residence in Bucharest. Referring to the "film" of the last 48 hours, Mr. Ion Ratiu specified that Thursday morning, when having heard that groups of miners would intend to come to his home, he left for the countryside where he stayed till Thursday evening. His house was devastated in the morning, shortly after he had left. They took many things from his house. Being assured by the government he will be safe at home he returned at about 23:00 hrs. By 23:30, a group of miners came again to his home and compelled him to go out in the street wherefrom they intended to put him in a truck. They brought him serious accusations and insulted him. Supported by Mr. Dan Iosif who came to the spot, Mr. Ratiu was taken to the government wherefrom he returned home at about 1 a.m. after being again assured he was to be safe there. He is now protected by a guard, and the situation is normal. He also specified that no weapons, drugs, subversive materials could be found at his home as certain persons asserted. He also showed that the printing machine he brought to the country to edit a newspaper was damaged.

Mr. Ion Ratiu wanted to categorically state he promised or offered no support to any anti-communist and anti-government demonstrator in University Square, and he had no connection with the violent events in the last few days. He underscored he had been and continued to remain a convinced democrat who will express his points of view in Romania's Parliament where he was elected. My way of acting is only the legal, strictly democratic one. I shall further stay in Romania to fight only by such means for my ideals, life-long ideals of freedom and democracy, Mr. Ratiu stated in conclusion.

Tokes Calls for Another Revolution in Romania

AU1506170090 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Paris, June 15 (AFP)—Another revolution is needed in Romania, where people are fast losing their "last drop of confidence" in President Ion Iliescu, ethnic Hungarian pastor Laszlo Tokes said here Friday. "Those who thought another revolution was necessary were right," said the pastor, whose run-in with the Romanian authorities sparked the bloody December ouster of Nicolae Ceausescu.

As thousands of miners were back on the streets of Bucharest arresting and clubbing anti-government demonstrators, Mr. Tokes talked here of Mr. Iliescu's "endless deception." "Until now, I kept hoping after the elections he would be strong enough to fight for democracy," he told a press conference. "But we are losing the last drop of confidence we had in him. In a few days, the truth will start to emerge and the masks are going to fall," he said.

Back from human rights talks in Copenhagen at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the pastor, now bishop of Oradea, condemned "all the characteristics (of the new leadership) which are a direct continuation of the Ceausescu regime—unfortunately there are many." The pastor said Romania's two million ethnic Hungarians in Transylvania were no worse off now than under the old Communist dictatorship. But they lived in fear, especially since violent ethnic clashes in Tirgu Mures earlier this year. "Before, the Securitate (secret police) were in control, and we knew who we were dealing with. Now, officially it does not exist anymore and even if it acts against us we cannot speak out. Anyone can do anything they want, and there is no-one to blame." Furthermore, anti-Hungarian nationalism was not expressed openly under the Communist regime, but new freedom of expression gave it free rein.

He said relations between the different churches in Romania was strained, particularly because of the Romanian Orthodox Church's former links with the communists. "Contradictions between the (Uniate and Orthodox) religions are as acute and serious as those between the Hungarian and Romanian nationalities." However he believed the churches had "an almost historic opportunity to play a role" in the reconstruction of a society "nearly destroyed by Communism." "We are predestined to play the same role as the Catholics in Poland or the Lutherans in East Germany," he said.

Union of Free Trade Unions for Press Freedom

AU1506163490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1536 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 15/6/1990—The union of free trade unions of printing workers of Romania has released with the ROMPRES a communique whereby it firmly advocates the observance of the freedom of the press in the young Romanian democracy and also mentions that "we cannot admit the instances of irresponsibility of certain servants of the written press that mistook the freedom of the press for misinformation and incitement to violence".

A part of the tensions in the media, the communique reads, is due to the absence of a law of the press that should establish specifically the responsibility, penal included, of any publicist and publication for public assertions. The union requests a speedier working out of the law and declares "We cannot bear to work under pressure, no matter from what direction".

The communique, signed by 19 t.u. [trade union] organizations, concludes:

"We emphasize that if any team of printing workers is subject to pressure of any kind the printing workers all over the country will take action in full solidarity going as far as to desist the printing of all publications."

Iliescu Addresses Miners 15 Jun

AU1506214990 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Speech by President-Elect Ion Iliescu at a meeting with miners at the Bucharest Exhibition Hall in Free Press Square on 15 June—recorded]

[Text] Dear miners, I again thank you very much for your feelings of solidarity and for everything you have done these past days, and in general, for your attitude of high civic awareness. Thus, I thank you all again for the fact that, in these past days, you proved again you are a powerful force, with high civic and workers' discipline, and you are reliable people for better, but mostly for worse. You proved again how important the workers' solidarity is. With great feelings of civic and patriotic awareness, you sensed the difficult moment, and with exemplary devotion, you were ready to prove your solidarity with the new power and with the democracy being established in our country. Your example was full of encouragement for all people of good faith who want Romanian society to progress.

I would like to thank you for this action of great solidarity you have proven in these past days.

What happened? I talked about it during several discussions. We were faced with an attempted coup by a force of extremist rightist elements, a coup with an Iron-Guardist and fascist character. As a matter of fact, we have received information and news about the way in which, as early as December, remnants of Iron-Guardist organization from the outside were making preparations. During these past months they sent emissaries, hundreds of emissaries to our country who tried to establish a certain network inside. Unfortunately they enjoyed the assistance of some political rightist groups, even if they were undeclared. There were enough of such elements ready to offer support, however. Likewise, they involved and succeeded in surrounding themselves with all kinds of peripheral, malcontented or parasitic elements of our society, whom they supported during the last two months in the University Square in a climate of moral misery and corruption, and whom they fed, provided material support, paid, and drugged to put them in a state of euphoria and fanaticism for such moments.

In the beginning, we tried peacefully to appeal to the reasonable elements and eliminate this source of tension from the center of Bucharest. We did not want to use force. However, during the past days of June—that is, a few days before the events of 13 June—tendencies of escalation appeared. One could sense they were preparing for something. First they started with some noisy, inciting street demonstrations. The provocative actions evidently took place after the 20 May elections. In the period prior to the elections, one still could say that within the electoral campaign, the electoral race, each tried all kinds of means and forces to support electoral campaigns. After the election, our people resolutely and firmly spoke out for a certain political course for our country. We also witnessed such manifestations, which now intend to act at variance with the law and resort to illegal methods against the existing legal power instated through the people's will. Therefore a few days ago, these demonstrations of an inciting character called people to violence and hatred against the new president and the government.

On 11 June, the subject resulted in a so-called dialogue with the hunger strikers, those on the so-called hunger strike. Their only demand was to be offered a private television station. They were told what this demand means in technical terms in Romania. Technically speaking, four television channels can function in Romania. Investment and technology are required to make them operate. Out the four channels, at the moment we use two channels for the state television: one that covers the whole country, which presupposes a system of relays to cover the whole country, and the other one, which has a pretty limited range, because it still lacks the entire necessary network to broadcast throughout the country. There are two more channels available for our country for the future development of the national television network. They demand that out of the four channels one should be under someone's private monopoly, or the monopoly of a certain group. Does that mean freedom of expression? [crowd noise] We believe all four channels should be public channels, with free access, a national character, free access for everyone. This is freedom, this is democracy! [cheers, chants]

We held dialogues, open dialogues on this issue. They were given technical and political explanations, and at a certain moment it seemed they understand, they promised to interrupt the hunger strike, and left. Then representatives of demonstrators came together with a representative of two associations, the so-called People's Alliance and the 16-21 December Association. They said they will not accept a dialogue with the government, that they have fundamental political demands, that is, "Down with Iliescu," "Down with neo-communism," "Down with the government," and other ones. They refused dialogue. The strikers, after they returned, said they had resumed the hunger strike because, until they are given the television channel, they will not end the hunger strike. It was clear there was not meant to be a dialogue with some reasonable elements who have something to discuss. On 12 June, these associations sent an ultimatum to the government, calling on the powers to resign while someone else takes over. Who that person was going to be was not very clear, either. This proved there was no discussion partner for these dialogues.

The order-keeping forces decided that on the morning of 13 June, the University Square would be cleared. They proceeded to do this in a very civilized way. They started early in the morning. There were about 200 people in the

square. Those who were in tents, the so-called strikers, were taken by ambulances and hospitalized, and the others were asked to leave. Those who opposed this action, certainly without rough violence, were taken to a police station to give statements in connection with their presence there and about everything they were doing. They had to be identified, because many of them were profiteers, many had committed penal acts, and many were wanted by the police and had taken refuge in this area. This happened during the morning hours. A police cordon was installed. The area they left behind was terribly dirty. The sanitation department came to do a general cleaning and sanitize the area, to restore the green area in front of the National Theater, to clean the pavement, mark it again, and prepare it for traffic.

During that afternoon, as of 1400 hours, instigative groups started to gather, trying to break the police cordon. There were many Bucharest residents and workers from the (?IMCEB) enterprise and other enterprises who helped the police avoid confrontations. It was clear, however, that those people were prepared for violence, because organized groups of several hundred people each started to appear in various spots; they were armed with side arms and blunt objects, they took stones from the pavement and started to hurl them at the policemen in the cordon. Other people appeared with clubs and knives, and then Molotov cocktails also started to appear. They set fire to several cars, a police van, and several privately owned cars, and then by force they broke the cordons and invaded the square.

At 1700, Student League President Marian Munteanu, who had been detained for investigation because he was connected with the student radio station Uni-Fun and had made some statements, was freed and he promised he would not get involved in all of these problems and that he had detached himself from the demonstration in the square. At 1700, however, he appeared on the balcony, making instigative declarations to those in the square, namely, that their colleagues had been arrested by the police, and he called on all of them to go free their colleagues at the police station and the Ministry of Interior by force. He called out "Down with Chitac" and other such slogans. Then, all of the acts of violence and vandalism start to escalate. It was not a peaceful demonstration of people who were dissatisfied, who wanted to express their dissatisfaction with the government through antigovernment slogans. They were organized gangs of fascist elements, many of them drugged, and in any event, with a ferocious fanaticism, they rushed into these areas, devastating them; they set fire to the police building, rushed into the Ministry of Interior building and the Romanian Information Agency, and toward evening, they went to the television station. As you could see for yourself, they carried out extremist violent actions, devastated the television building, and it seems that with the cooperation of certain employees of the television studio—we will have to identify all of them—they went to Studio 5 and the television management on the 11th floor. They threatened the president of the television studio that they would throw him out the 11th floor window. At that moment the paratroopers appeared and saved them, and in about one hour the television building was cleared and freed from these berserk elements. Then many workers arrived, as well as a group of workers from Ploiesti; one person died and two were seriously injured among the Ploiesti workers as a result of the acts by these berserk elements. Thus, all of these actions continued throughout the night, and with the concerted action of some Bucharest military units and some groups of workers, all of these buildings were finally freed and these elements were dispersed.

When you arrived during the night and early morning on 14 June, you saw the results of all these acts of vandalism. What is happening now? Some political groups and political figures, as well as some press organs in the international press, representatives, and even spokesmen of some governments are trying to distort all of these events in Romania. First of all, they are trying to make the government responsible for this escalation of violence, saying the action on the morning of 13 June was a violent act of reprisal against some peaceful demonstrators while, as a matter of fact, that was an absolutely civilized and peaceful act to free the university area—and that was the cause of the events in the evening of 13 June. There is no comment or stand against the fascist-type acts of vandalism that took place in the afternoon of the respective day. There is no stand against those who instigated people to such actions or against those who supported such elements. They try to blame the government for all of it. And lately, they also used your presence and accused miners of violent actions against some peaceful citizens and the party headquarters. We rejected all these accusations. The prime minister will also have a news conference with the international press representatives, during which we want to reproach them for the nonobjective manner in which they related these acts.

Currently, a thorough investigation is being carried out by the police and Prosecutor's Office to establish the responsibility of all those who carried out acts of vandalism, committed crimes, and caused material damage. We also want to establish the responsibility of those who patronized such activities.

With your help, a stock of Molotov cocktails, drugs, syringes—with which drugs were administered to those who were in University Square—and weapons were discovered in the basement of the National Peasant Party. At the headquarters of the 16-21 December Association, stocks of [word indistinct] and of other such side arms, chains, and other objects were discovered. In the basement of the University building weapons were discovered: that is, 22 [word indistinct]-type pistols, which are dangerous weapons in such circumstances, and sacks of hallucinogens, which probably were used during this period. How can the presence of such stocks of Molotov cocktails, ammunition, drugs, all kinds of weapons, and weapons of aggression at the headquarters of political parties, of associations that call themselves apolitical, be

explained? How can such a thing be justified? We believe some journalists and intellectuals also bear some responsibility because they incited people throughout this period. All these things are being thoroughly examined, both on a political and juridical plane. These things will also be discussed during the news conference with the international news representatives. No doubt, all those people who are responsible for patronizing such things will be called to account.

As far as [leader of the National Peasants Party] Ratiu and [President of the National Liberal Party] Campeanu are concerned, we should be careful: One is a deputy, while the other is a senator, thus they enjoy parliamentary immunity. [crowd boos]

Please, please give me all the necessary credit. We must proceed with responsibility, mostly political responsibility, in weighing everything and all measures we take. We will take very decisive measures. Today we also have discussed these issues with the management of the Army and the Ministry of Interior. We appointed a new interior minister. He is a civilian, a jurist, a young man of 39. We want to strengthen the management of the Ministry of Interior. [cheers, chants] He is the judge who presided over Nicu Ceausescu's trial in Sibiu, if you watched it on television. [cheers, chants]

So, as far as political people are concerned, we should act with the utmost responsibility. Even so, we have received many remarks from several governments and international bodies in connection with the government's responsibility for everything that is currently happening in Romania. We assume responsibility, however we ask you to give us credit, especially in connection with the way in which we will deal with each person individually. We have to observe the law as well, otherwise we can be accused and this can be used to incite the broad public opinion against us. We do not need such a thing. We must proceed wisely based on observance of all domestic and international laws. I understand your indignation; your feelings are healthy, and this sense of all people of good faith is never mistaken. On the way in which we are going to act, however, please show your solidarity with us and let us proceed wisely. [cheers, chants]

I want to tell you we have taken other measures as well. We want to reorganize the gendarmerie, and to transfer this unit from the Ministry of Interior's jurisdiction to that of the Ministry of Defense. It also has traditions in Romania, as well as in other countries, as an organization in charge of guarding some important objectives, but also as an organization that can intervene to defend localities, territory, and important objectives. At the same time, we are thinking about establishing a national guard—we will have to think over a more precise name for it—which should include well-trained, determined, and resolute people who are ready to intervene in exceptional moments, such as the one that occurred on 13 June. [cheers, chants]

I took note of the desire of some of you miners from the Jiu Valley who volunteered to join such a National Guard. We will consider this. [cheers]

We want this National Guard to consist of all clean, loyal, and honest people, who can act resolutely at exceptional times. [cheers]

Once again, I would like to express the entire gratitude of the Bucharest population for your useful and efficient presence. I would like to thank you for the organized spirit in which you presented yourselves and acted. I would also like to thank your leader, Engineer Cosma and other trade union leaders, who were alongside you, at your head, alongside you, alongside us, and who helped us these days. Therefore, I thank you all for everything you did on these days.

I would like to tell you... [cheers]

For the coming days—I discussed with the command of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior and with the representatives of Bucharest organizations the way in which one should ensure public order in the capital. Some mobile teams have been reestablished. They are systematically patrolling throughout Bucharest, day and night, in order to collect direct information on possible movements. However, let us hope things will calm down. The population has been mobilized. Following all these actions, there is a mood of general indignation against these declasse elements, which resorted to unprecedented violence.

I hope we will maintain and develop this spirit of combativeness, because only through the resolute action of all well-meaning people and all the country's citizens, we will be able to keep in check the degenerate, declasse, and fanatical elements who want to destabilize the country.

I would like to tell you that, as a matter of fact, we are dealing here with a broader scenario. We are not referring only to forces inside the country, which cannot come to terms with the idea that they have lost the game. We are dealing here with a broader scenario of European proportions; there was a joint action of right- wing forces, which started from the presumption that right-wing forces in all East European countries should come to power. At their meeting, the Iron-Guardists were divided: the supporters of Horia Sima [word indistinct] in Spain, on the one hand, and his adversaries from the FRG, on the other. They held a congress in order to reorganize and reunify their movement. They declared then that their time has come, consequently, they must organize themselves to take over power in the country. Everything they have done, all their slogans, which accused me and others that we have hijacked and confiscated the revolution, as if a revolution can be confiscated. [sentence as heard] But the truth is different, namely, that the right-wing forces wanted to divert the Romanian revolution to the right and take over power. This is the truth. [cheers, chants]

This is the truth, and, since their scenario did not come to pass, they cannot accept the current state of affairs. Consequently we should stay vigilant and be ready to meet any other attempts to escalate tension and destabilize the situation in the country. We should maintain a spirit of mobilization and struggle of all those determined to defend Romanian democracy, which is serving the many, the people. This is not a democracy which serves the rich or those who want to become rich at the expense of the people.

I want to assure you that we are in control of the situation. The operational measures planned for the coming days will ensure the further control of the situation. Therefore, I thank you for everything you have done and for your efforts. This afternoon we will organize your orderly return home, which is in several mining areas, such as Jiu Valley, Motru, Vilcea, Prahova, Comanesti, Arges, and even Baia Mare, it seems. Yes. Therefore, please join your groups from your respective mining basin—here are the representatives of the government and the Ministry of Transportation—in order to ensure your orderly return home.

We know we can rely on you. When necessary, we will call on you. I hope we will no longer have to call on you. [cheers]

In general, let us also try, at the economic level, to wage the decisive battle to redress our productive potential. Therefore, I extend to you wishes for maximum results and efficiency at work.

Good-bye. [cheers]

Interior Ministry Sees No Danger of Military Coup

AU1506210390 Vienna Television Service in German 1945 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Horst Kimmbacher report]

[Text] Observers in Bucharest are asking themselves questions about the further course of developments in Romania, particularly about the role of the Army. The role of the Army is completely unclear. So far it has hardly intervened. The Committee of Action for the Democratization of Army will be dissolved. Interior Ministry Spokesman Adrian Nastase has told us that, because of its role during the December revolution, the Army feels inhibited. Yet there is no need to fear that the Armed Forces might launch a coup, Nastase said.

Student Leader Criticizes Iliescu, Army

AU1506222090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2030 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 15/6/1990—At a news conference held Friday, June 15, at the emergency hospital in Bucharest where he was hospitalized the previous day, Marian Munteanu, Students' League leader, answered foreign and Romanian journalists' questions.

Asked about democracy in Romania, Mr Marian Munteanu said: it's a long way to a real democracy. This is my personal opinion. It's a very long way. Asked whether Romania would have another great dictator, he said: There is one. When in a country a person or a group can tell the miners to come to the capital and maltreat the population without the slightest discernment....

Asked what the present government pursues, he said: power, fear. They took the opposition's attitude as a revenge.

Being asked to state his opinion about Mr Ion Iliescu, Mr Munteanu answered: I shouldn't like to be in his place. Sometime, each one will have to give account before God. I pity him, I pity them all. Sometimes I'd like they aren't guilty. [sentence as received] Maybe they aren't. Maybe.

Asked about the Army, he said: The Army is the greatest disappointment. I haven't expected the Army to become a massacre.

At the end of the meeting with the press, Mr Dr. Mihai Ciuta, director of the hospital, presented the medical report on the health condition of the Students League leader.

Casualty Toll 16 Jun: 6 Dead, 110 Wounded

AU1606111990 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Data reported to ROMPRES by the Ministry of Health show that to date, at 0900 [0600 GMT], 502 people called at the night wards of Bucharest's hospitals; 110 people were hospitalized, of which seven were in serious health condition. Six people have died to date.

Roman Visits University To Inspect Damage

AU1606112290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Mr. Petre Roman visited Bucharest University to assess the damage caused in the past days in laboratories, libraries, and certain areas in the basement of the building.

A dialogue took place in the university hall with the students, who presented a number of complaints. Mr. Petre Roman requested that representatives of students and teaching staff be nominated in order to forward these complaints to the Prosecutor's Office, so that the relevant bodies may start investigations. The prime minister said that the government is open for dialogue with the students' representatives to clarify the causes of the 13- 14 June events.

Tension Said Rising in Timisoara

LD1606113590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Tension in Bucharest is subsiding, but in Timisoara it is on the increase. Otto Oltvanyi reports from Romania:

[Begin Oltvanyi recording] [passage omitted] The signs are that Bucharest perhaps is over the worst; however, this cannot be a final assessment, because the center of interest is shifting more and more to Timisoara, where antigovernment demonstrations are under way and are being organized.

Last night a group of several hundred people were walking the streets of the town. The demonstrators condemn the brutal interference of the police against the demonstrators in University Square. They blame president Iliescu and the government for the brutal actions committed by the miners directed to Bucharest against the civilian population.

In the martyrs' town, the univesity students are also supported by workers of big factories. Thus, events prove that Timisoara gravely condemns the violent actions of the government, which strengthen reaction and reflect the methods of dictatorship.

The free trade unions of Temes County sent an ultimatum-type appeal to the government requesting an explanation of the events and demanding the full truth. They threaten that if they do not get a satisfactory answer, they are going to call for a general strike extending to the entire area of Temes County. [end recording]

Government Adopts Statement on Events 16 Jun

AU1606201090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] This afternoon the Romanian Government again examined and assessed the 13-14 June events in Bucharest. The prime minister said from the start the statement to be adopted by the government should be an act of governmental responsibility, an expression of the democratic spirit in which action should be taken, and a guarantee that responsible people are at the country's helm.

Several ideas emerged during the discussions in the government's meeting: the need to fully elucidate without distortions the recent events in Bucharest; the condemnation of all kinds of violence; and the assurance of the freedom of expression. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the need to adopt a law on press and of audio and visual media and to strengthen the police force, with the order and watch troops becoming armed police force troops, and to organize police intervention units equipped with the modern means necessary to defend democratic freedoms and public order.

The prime minister then emphasized that the events examined and assessed during today's meeting do not change the democratic choice of the government and the whole country. Therefore, he emphasized, that in the coming period it is necessary to reorganize the bureaucratic state apparatus so a market economy and a healthy and efficient economy can be introduced.

Government Communique on Unrest, 'Excesses'

AU1606200090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Report on "Romanian Government communique" issued and adopted at a government meeting in Bucharest on 16 June—read by announcer]

[Text] We now present a communique of the Romanian Government adopted at today's meeting.

On the afternoon of 15 June 1990, the government examined and assessed the development of events in Bucharest during the past week. As announced on television and radio and in the press, a meeting took place on Monday 11 June, at the government headquarters, with representatives of the University Square hunger strikers. On that occasion the sides signed a protocol on ending the hunger strike. The leaders of the political demonstration in the square, present at the discussions, declared themselves dissatisfied with the government's refusal to discuss matters within the jurisdiction of the parliament and dissatisfied with the contents of the protocol, which ended the occupation of the square through the accord of both sides. They threatened reprisals and, in the following hours, obliged the signatories of the protocol to retract their position.

That evening these groups put at risk the government building in Victory Square and the television headquarters. These actions sharpened the population's irritation toward these groups. Tensions heightened when, on 12 June, demonstrators led by the same leaders entered the television building, verbally attacked the president of the television, and gave an ultimatum to the government to resign.

Taking note of these developments, the General Prosecutor's Office asked the Ministry of Interior to take appropriate measures against legal violations committed by these groups.

On 13 June, after the legal police action to restore public order and legality in the university area, violent and barbarian acts were committed against governmental persons, means, and institutions. These culminated—in keeping with all the rules of a typical neofascist antistatal action—with the attack on and ransacking of the television building, and with the occupation, plundering, and burning of the buildings of the Bucharest Police Inspectorate, the Romanian Information Service, the Ministry of Interior, and some shops.

In the morning of the same day the police intervened—within the limits imposed by the law—against those who

abusively occupied University Square. This intervention, the communique adopted by the government in its meeting this afternoon points out, proceeded without particular incidents. However, that afternoon the police showed indecisiveness and a lack of firmness in their actions to halt and annihilate the extremely violent groups of aggressors. There was also insufficient coordination in exchanging information between the police units and the military units called in to help. This lack of correlation caused panic and confusion among the order-keeping forces.

In these circumstances, the aggressive groups attacked with extreme and unforeseeable violence the aforementioned state targets, as could be seen from the images relayed by television.

A careful examination of the unfolding of events at that time leads to the conclusion that the terrorist attacks took place according to a scenario of destabilization aiming at a coup d'etat, a scenario worked out in advance and which was waiting only for an opportunity to be implemented. One could note that the primary goal of these extremist actions was to annihilate the order-keeping forces and the information and decisionmaking facilities in order to carry out the attempted coup of force against the democratic institutions legalized by the 20 May elections.

In this extreme situation, the president-elect and the government asked the resolute intervention of the Army and the broad support of the people to curb the extremely dangerous escalation of events. However, there was some hesitation on the part of some Army units to engage quickly in action; these units proved deficient in carrying out military orders. The popular reaction of support from the institutions elected in the elections, the communique adopted at this afternoon's government meeting emphasizes, was welcome, prompt, and contributed to limiting the extent of the damage.

However, the material damage and human casualties are substantial. On 14 June health units registered more than 100 wounded, 60 hospitalizations, and 5 deaths, three of which were caused by bullet wounds. These deaths cannot be blamed on the order-keeping forces because these forces used ammunition for maneuvers. On television one of the workers who arrived with the support groups from Prahova County was knifed sometime between the night of 13 June and the next morning. The fifth death was due to a heart attack that occurred at noon, in University Square.

The police and the Army, supported by the population, detained many suspects. At this time their number is put at 1,021: 915 men and 106 women. Of these, 34 are being investigated under arrest; legal proceedings were taken against 83 others, who are being sued; 155 were fined or imprisoned; and 55 minors were also investigated—18 of them were interned in special schools and 33 turned over to their families.

Unfortunately, on 14 and 15 June, in the course of restoring public order, certain excesses were committed and several people were harassed, people who were not directly involved in the events of previous days, the government communique reads.

The government distances itself clearly and unequivocally from any actions that exceeded the legal framework; the government remains faithful to lawful principles and democratic institutions. In this respect, the government considers inadmissible the ransacking of some political headquarters or the threats of physical reprisal against certain public figures.

The communique also emphasizes that the government is determined to ensure, with all appropriate means, freedom of political expression, with the exception of instigating actions and the extremist propaganda of a neo-fascist type that is forbidden by law. The government also asks the relevant authorities to ensure the unhampered freedom of the functioning of the democratic institutions of the press, radio, and television, and intends to give priority to submitting to the parliament the laws regulating the activity of the press and the audio and visual media, laws that must reflect the firm establishment of democratic institutions in our country.

In connection with the barbaric acts of 13-14 June, the government has decided to take concrete and resolute steps to investigate and sue the guilty parties. The government has also decided to investigate all harassment complaints handed in in the coming days. The government will shortly take steps to strengthen and modernize the public order-keeping forces, which will no longer permit any illegal actions and demonstrations.

In this respect, important and substantial support is required and expected from the intelligentsia and students in order to define the boundaries of the confrontations of ideas and separate them from violent street demonstrations, so as to avoid all regrettable acts like those that have occurred over the past week.

The government deems it necessary to emphasize the irreversible character of the entire action undertaken in order to promote the democratic process in Romania, the government communique reads in conclusion.

NSF Communique Calls for Investigation

AU1706150390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1402 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 17/6/1990—The parliamentary group of the National Salvation Front [NSF] considers as necessary the calling up of a parliamentary investigation commission to inquire the violent events having taken place on June 13 and 14, the causes and responsibilities linked to the legionary-type rebellion aimed at destabilizing the country and hindering the democratic course of the political process in Romania, reads a communique signed by the presidents of the NSF

groups in the Senate and in the Assembly of Deputies, Corneliu Manescu and N.S. Dumitru, respectively.

Budapest Radio Reports Detainees 'Tortured'

LD1706073990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Bucharest—According to the Romanian Government, on Wednesday [13 June] the demonstrators wanted to overthrow the leadership on the basis of a prepared scenario. So far 1,000 people have been arrested. They are being tortured and interrogated at a reception camp in a military barracks in Bucharest.

Situation Said Calm in Bucharest, Elsewhere

AU1706130090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] At this hour, life is calm in Bucharest. Car traffic is light and there are not many pedestrians on the main Bucharest streets. No agglomeration of citizens is reported. Troops of the National Defense Ministry and order-keeping police forces ensure the protection of the major institutions of national interest. The presence of policemen and of soldiers, under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry, can be noticed on the big Bucharest boulevards.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Interior, the night has passed without any outstanding events in Bucharest and throughout the country.

TV News Conference on TV Station Attack

AU1706150490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1403 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 17/6/1990—"The Romanian television will never depend on the street any more," stated Mr. Razvan Theodorescu, president of the Romanian radio and television, during a press conference arranged on Saturday concerning the 13 June events. At the same time he specified that the television had its own policy which was of none of the parties and would take up an attitude against any stand which might contribute to the disbalance of democracy, no matter where it would come from the country or from abroad.

Referring to the great damages made by the aggressors which are evaluated at almost 8-10 million lei and about 2.5 million dollars after a first estimation and to the violent attacks against the television staff, Mr. Razvan Theodorescu appreciated that they had been premeditated and belonged to right-extremist elements.

The press conference was attended by Romanian and foreign journalists.

11 Hunger Strikers Quit; All Strikers Said Free

AU1706161490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1459 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 17/6/1990—Romania's minister of health announces that 11 of the hunger strikers in the Bucharest's University Square have ended their hunger strike.

The same sources inform that all present or former hunger strikers are free.

University Square Demonstration Resumes 17 Jun

AU1706183090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1808 GMT 17 Jun 90

["Political Life: Demonstration in Bucharest's University Square"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 17/6/1990—On Sunday, June 17 at about 7 p.m. about 300 persons gathered in the University Square in Bucharest alongside the Magheru Boulevard. A group of about 30 youths were chanting slogans such as "jos Iliescu" (down with Iliescu), "pentru singele varsat Iliescu judecat" (Iliescu sent to trial for the blood shed). The protesting group was surrounded by several teams of foreign journalists and photographers who recorded what was happening in the square.

Interior Minister Appeals for Calm, Order

AU1706193390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 17 Jun 90

["Appeal" issued by Interior Minister Doru Viorel Ursu; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Doru Viorel Ursu, minister of interior, appeals for calm and order to guarantee for Romania's capital and all people the necessary quiet for the normal progress of our lives.

In this sense, we have already received messages on behalf of the Students' League, Architecture Students Association, 21 December Association, and on behalf of the Independent Group for Democracy, the appeal emphasizes, which assure us that they are at our side in the desire to continue the atmosphere of calm.

Any provocations are obviously going to entail disastrous and irreparable consequences. If you desire a dialogue with us, the appeal stresses, in a place chosen by you, the minister is waiting for your representatives.

We insistently appeal to you to permit the normal flow of traffic, and we express the conviction that we can live in peace and dignity.

Investigation on Unrest, Honest Reporting Demanded

AU1706204290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Report on statement by Sergiu Cunescu, president of the Social-Democratic Party; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] We will now broadcast a statement by Mr. Sergiu Cunescu on behalf of the leadership of the Social-Democratic Party, a statement that was aired on television at 2000 [1700 GMT].

[Begin Cunescu recording] Statement of the Romanian Social-Democratic Party: On 13, 14, and 15 June we lived through moments of national tragedy that grieve us profoundly and that will be black stains on the current tumultuous history of Romania.

Through acts of great violence and a lack of civic responsibility, we have witnessed in these days the loss of lives, injured and manhandled people, the destruction of cultural values and material goods through attacks and the ransacking of state institutions, educational and cultural establishments, and the headquarters of some political organizations.

This wave of violence has widened the rift between the various sections of our society even more by jeopardizing our people's unity in our country's democratization process.

The state of confusion generated by the lack of full and objective information necessarily and immediately requires the establishment of truth no matter how pitiless it may be and no matter how many responsibilities it may reveal.

The citizens have the right to know the truth and they must learn it; society, through its institutions, has the duty to throw light on it without delay.

Given the scope and seriousness of the violence and unlawful actions committed, the Romanian Social-Democratic Party demands the setting up of a parliamentary commission—incorporating representatives of all political parties and formations present in the Parliament—to carry out, directly and with the assistance of the state bodies, an investigation into the 13-14, and 15 June events on the whole, which should throw light on facts and the causes that led to them; into the persons guilty of unleashing, escalating, and committing acts of violence and—through them—victims, dead, injured; and into the cultural and material property lost because of these acts of violence.

The parliamentary commission investigation must be carried out with determination and integrity in order to throw light on the truth, which should not be covered by simple extenuating explanations, and the results should be written down in a white paper that should be published, while the court should fulfill its obligations.

Faithful to the fundamental values of social-democracy—freedom, social justice, and human solidarity—we support all measures that will bring about a state of law in which the law is being observed by all the country's citizens, regardless of their position in society and in which the rights and freedoms of man are exercised in their entirety.

Thus, we appeal to all democratic parties, to trade unions and professional associations, to mass media, to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, military, and especially to youth to unite their actions and efforts to establish genuine democracy in Romania. [end recording]

Most People Withdraw From Square; 'No Incidents'

AU1706214590 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2130 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Esteemed listeners, we want to inform you that the major part of the citizens have withdrawn from University Square, thus permitting the flow of traffic on the boulevard.

Groups of young people continue to stay in the square discussing pros and cons of the position of the government on the 13 June events.

No incidents whatsoever have been noted.

[At this point the preceding three paragraphs are repeated.]

Esteemed listeners, in 30 minutes, at 0100 [2200 GMT], you will be able to listen to another [not regularly scheduled] newscast.

Groups of '150' Reported in University Square

AU1706221890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2200 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] As reported half an hour ago, road traffic has been resumed in Bucharest's University Square. The major part of the demonstrators have left the square. Groups of up to some 150 young people continue to stay in the square, discussing things peacefully. No incidents have been noted and no force's of order can be seen in the square.

We want to recall that in the course of the evening a number of demonstrators, especially young people, gathered in Bucharest's University Square and occupied the thoroughfare. They chanted antigovernment slogans and "Down Iliescu" and "Free the hooligans."

Numerous Romanian and foreign journalists and photographers recorded the development of events.

The reconsideration of the stance taken by the authorities toward the demonstrators in University Square was demanded.

Tokes Interviewed on Currents Events

LD1706230290 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Interview with Bishop Laszlo Tokes by correspondent Sandor Regos in Budapest on "The Week" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] To get a better understanding of events, once again we turn to Laszlo Tokes, who stopped over in Budapest for a few hours on his way home from Copenhagen and Paris. Sandor Regos talks to the Bishop of Nagyvarad [Oradea].

[Regos] It has been almost a year to the day since—on the "Panorama" program—you broke through the wall of silence. Now you said on the same program on Friday that you have to break through the wall of lies. Which is more difficult?

[Tokes] I have to reply that this latter one is more complex. The other was a more solid, monolithic wall; this is so intangible that we can see only its consequences. We cannot touch it; it spreads across the world. It extends the across the sphere of Romania's influence as far as the lies are concerned. We come across it everywhere; wherever we go we come face to face with it. This is a very brave and noble undertaking for all democratically thinking men who can overcome their fears.

[Regors] It is an especially difficult undertaking when these lies are accompanied by violent acts. The clubs and stakes of the Hodac peasants ordered to Marosvasarhely [Tirgu Mures] are hauntingly similar to those of the Jiu valley miners now operating in Bucharest.

[Tokes] They make the people beat the people, as if to legitimize the power behind the actions. This is a satanic manipulation; I cannot find another description for it. It is very similar, or indeed identical to the tactics and practice of the Ceausescu system: Using people against each other. However, there is no mention of this in these comparisons of Craiova. I want to remind the listeners that on 18-19 December, special trains were bringing the workers, armed with clubs, from Craiova to beat the Hungarian and other foreign forces who were breaking in through the Romanian borders, and who were threatening the integrity of Romania, the integrity of its land. Then the people from Craiova invaded Temesvar [Timisoara] by the thousands and discovered with a shock that there were no foreigners; it was a question of their own brothers. This was when the slogan spread, which has since become well known: Si noi sintem Romani; We are Romanians, too. They had to keep on proving it. In my view, it is clear from this continued parallel that a classical, old method was used in Mures and Bucharest. There the people form Craiova were still sober; they could not be mislead. Here we see with a shock that those miners could be mislead who first rose up against the Ceausescu system.

[Regos] What is the explanation for this?

[Tokes] Here I would put forward two suppositions: One is that the miners, in fact, are only partly miners; the other is that they really succeeded in stupifying the people to such an extent—like the people from Hodac and Libanfalva—because they really are those; they were capable of going up to Bucharest. Now it can be seen with deep shock what enormous damage the dictatorship has inflicted, now that we have harvested its fruits. It is conceivable that there are organized throughout the country the bases for such interventionist, populist actions. There is the Gorgeny Valley, Hodac, the Jiu Valley. Why not Szatinar [Satu Mare] next? Bring in some people from the Avas, who know which villages already are prepared in the Bansag to take part in such an intervention. It is conceivable that the whole country is under occupation, under the occupation of the dictatorship, and in its background the Vatra, Securitate forces, and there is nothing to guarantee our every day life and security.

[Regos] You have been quite tolerant so far toward President Iliescu. Under the influence of recent events, has your opinion changed?

[Tokes] Perhaps it is that I would like to trust him, that I am clinging to this trust in which we were disappointed after December. Still I hazard that Iliescu is struggling in a dark power system, with which he cannot identify, but the military, the Securitate, the old nomenklatura, power relations, and dark, behind-the-scene secrets—perhaps these explain that he had to make a compromise. That a secret society is manifest in what he is doing, the dark activities of an old secret society, and either from weakness or from so-called political rationality, he conforms to them. This is why I have written sent a telegram to draw his attention to the fact that there is no rationale imaginable which could justify what has happened, that this is his last chance, now that he has won the election. Now he still can prove who he is, the one who was presented by the opposition as a dark devil, the old communist, or is he a real democrat, who really broke with his past and who wants Romania to belong to Europe and to have democracy in Romania?

[Regos] I hope you will prove right, Laszlo Tokes.

'Thousands' Gather at Square; Military Moving In

LD1706205190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Otto Oltvanyi reports from Bucharest where, according to the news, the situation is again tense:

[Oltvanyi] Iliescu is being held responsible for the barbaric actions against defenseless citizens and the destruction of university institutions.

A new sign of indignation is that tonight groups are again gathering at the square in front of the university. At this moment, as I am transmitting my report, there are already several thousands there. There is an unequivocally anti-Iliescu climate. The demonstrators are chanting: Down with

Iliescu, next to Ceausescu; Iluescu should be tried for the blood spilled; Iliescu is the second Ceausescu for us. These are the slogans that can be heard.

The new Interior Minister Dorel Ursu a few minutes ago called on the citizens of the country to remain calm. In Bucharest there are movements of the military. Military units with riot gear in trucks are proceeding toward the side streets surrounding the university, but in the square at the moment no police or military units can be seen.

The climate is getting hotter. Dissatisfaction and indignation are the consequences of the brutal actions that began on 13 June, when demonstrators at the university with the agreement of the government were severely beaten. [passage omitted]

Dissatisfaction was increased by Prime Minister P. Roman's international news conference yesterday, when he was trying to justify the legal—according to him—actions by the police by presenting the events in a false light. The Bucharest crowd, who know the true facts, do not agree with this and are continuing their struggle with determination.

Demonstration Ends 'Without Incident'

AU1806002790 Paris AFP in English 2359 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, June 18 (AFP)—A fresh demonstration by more than a thousand Romanian students dispersed early Monday after calling for the release of those arrested during last week's bloody crackdown by police and miners.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 protestors gathered on University Square Sunday evening, just five days after police intervened to end a 53- day occupation of the area, setting off riots and the arrival of thousands of pro-government miners to restore order.

Sunday's demonstrators demanded that authorities release people arrested last week, allow free access by the International Red Cross to those hospitalized with injuries, and publish a complete list of the dead and injured.

Shouting "Down with communism" and "Freedom, we love you," the protestors bitterly denounced President Ion Iliescu and the coal miners whose two-day reign of terror in central Bucharest drew international condemnation.

The new protest Sunday dispersed without incident.

The several hundred military police stationed around University Square early Sunday evening were withdrawn as the demonstration swelled from 50 to beyond a thousand people.

By 1:30 a.m. Monday (2330 GMT Sunday) only small groups of students remained on the sidewalks talking among themselves.

The square was reopened to traffic just after midnight.

The newly-named interior minister, Doru Viorel Ursu, had earlier called on demonstrators in a televised message to remain calm and avoid any "provocation" that might have "irreparable consequences."

Mr. Ursu replaced General Mihai Chitac on Thursday after the government accused the police of failing to maintain order.

In a communique read on television, the bulk of Romanian student organizations said they had not organized Sunday's protest but added they would support any pro-democracy demonstration provided "it respects the principles of non-violence."

According to government figures, six people died and 502 were injured in last week's incidents, while a total of 1,012 were arrested.

There were demonstrations Sunday in the Transylvanian city of Timisoara, birthplace of the Romanian revolution, following celebration of a mass commemorating the December uprising that led to the overthrow of former dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

After the mass, a cortege of several hundred people marched through the streets of Timisoara until they reached cemeteries where victims of the December revolt were buried.

Lazlo Tokes, the pastor whose arrest last December touched off the uprising, meanwhile condemned last week's events, saying: "I had confidence in (President) Iliescu, but he has disappointed me."

He added: "In my opinion he has lost the last chance for the real democratization" of Romania.

Speaking at a press conference in Timisoara, he said that while some elements among last week's protestors had come from the fringes of society, there were not, as Mr. Iliescu had charged, members of organized fascist movements.

Situation in University Square Returning to Normal

AU1806104590 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] We have received news—perhaps you have heard some crowd noise in University Square. Our reporters report that 30 minutes ago workers started to restore the green area in front of the National Theater; short grass and flowers are being planted. Thus, between the University and the Dunare Restaurant—in front of the Architecture Faculty—there are around 200-300 peaceful people gathered in groups. They are mainly

middle-aged people, pensioners, and a lesser number of young people. The traffic flow is normal in the area.

300-400 Demonstrators in University Square 18 Jun

AU1806094990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0907 GMT 18 Jun 90

["Political Life: The Situation in the Bucharest University Square"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 18/6/1990—On the night of June 17 to 18 traffic was resumed in the Bucharest University Square that had become again the site of an unauthorized demonstration the evening before. A group of 300-400 had taken possession of the street, shouting slogans against the government and the president, in the presence of numerous onlookers. Under the circumstances, the car traffic had been temporarily barred. No incident was reported.

Several scores of people are now gathered in front of the Institute of Architecture.

Demonstrators in Front of Parliament, University

AU1806114690 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Reporters of our program walked through some of Bucharest central areas and saw the following:

In the Unirii Square, in the neighborhood of the Metropolitan Hill, groups of citizens are arguing about the events that took place on 13-14 June. They are in the area knowing that the proceedings of the Deputies' Assembly of the Romanian parliament are in progress.

One half an hour ago, the pavement in front of the University was occupied by groups of demonstrators.

700-800 Pro-, Anti-Iliescu Supporters Clash

AU1806121590 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Bucharest, June 18 (AFP)—Pro and anti-Ion Iliescu factions clashed in University Square Monday as the Romanian parliament was meeting to give the new president its formal endorsement. The clashes erupted shortly after midday. No injuries were immediately reported as belligerents fought, using fists and umbrellas.

Anti-Iliescu protestors estimated at between 700 and 800 stopped a police van near the square and forced it to turn back. They jeered at the arrival of the Mayor of Bucharest Dan Petrescu who stayed only a short time at the scene. [passage omitted]

R. LIBERA, DEMOCRATIA To Be Printed

AU1806120490 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] This morning, a reporter of our Information, Journalism, and Sports Department went to the Bucharest Printing House, where he talked with Mr. Constantin Alexandru, general director, and with Mihai (?Ionescu) chairman of the Free Trade Union of Romanian Printer Workers, who communicate:

As a result of talks that were held with leaders of the Trade Unions [word indistinct] the ROMANIA LIBERA and DREPTATEA newspapers will be printed again. Some of the material has been collected since Saturday [16 June] and DREPTATEA, an evening daily, will appear as early as this afternoon.

Interior Minister Reports Students Want Dialogue

LD1806133390 Bucharest International Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] A communique of the interior minister, Doru Viorel Ursu, evinces the fact that the main students' organizations have sent in messages expressing their wish to contribute restoring quiet, and to initiating a dialogue with the order-keeping forces.

Agenda of Two Parliament Chambers Noted

AU1806111990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0725 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 18/6/1990—The two chambers of the parliament elected on May 20 resume activity in Bucharest on June 18 in the morning (both the Senate and the Assembly of Deputies meet at 10:00 [0700 GMT].

The agenda includes the formation of the two chambers as parliamentary bodies with major responsibilities, first of all as regards the drafting of the country's new constitution and of a new legislation that should be underlying the state's socio-economic structures.

The Validation Commissions are to present reports and the permanent chairmen of the respective bodies are to be elected.

A proposal of the National Salvation Front Parliamentary Group is expected to be advanced and debated on the calling of a parliamentary commission to investigate the violence of June 13 and 14 in Bucharest, its causes and the responsibilities connected with it.

Senate, Deputies Assembly Begin Sessions

AU1806112190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0841 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 18/6/1990—The second session of the Romanian Senate started on June 18 in the morning.

The proceedings are presided over by Cesar Buda, Iasi senator for the National Liberal Party, the oldest member of the Senate, assisted by four secretaries chosen from among the youngest senators.

Of the total 119 senators 111 attend.

According to the provisional rules regarding the Senate's activity, the chairmen of the parliamentary groups are invited to the proceedings.

Addresses were made by the chairmen of the parliamentary groups of the National Salvation Front, the National Liberal Party and the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania.

The Assembly of Deputies resumed proceedings in plenum at the Parliament Palace on the Mitropoliei Hill on June 18, at 10.25.

The proceedings are presided over by the oldest deputy, Rene-Radu Policrat, assisted by the youngest four deputies appointed in the session before.

Before actual proceedings started, upon the proposal of deputies Petrisor Muraru (Center Democratic Group) and Sergiu Cunescu (Social-Democratic Party of Romania) the attendance—deputies and invited guests—observed a minute's silence to the memory of the victims of the December 1989 revolution that had started six months ago, and to the memory of those who died during the events of June 13-15.

Opening the proceedings, Rene-Radu Policrat said inter alia: "Sure, I only represent a provisional stage in the establishment of the legal and definitive authority of our news democratic state which has unfortunately been faced in its debut with events of which I cannot possibly think that a true Romanian could have wished. Like everyone, I too, have heard something of what happened. Rumors come and go and overwhelm us and I think nobody wishes to be their victim. So, I propose that we start the soonest our installation as total and definitive authority to replace our provisional condition at all levels of exercising the power. Therefore, I beg you to collaborate in the discharging of the task I have for getting past this stage of confusion. Confusion accompanies every man, every family. The people wonder here and abroad what happens in Romania, what happens with the Romanians. I can only answer: Mercilessly sacrificed by history, they struggle with the only wish to become what they have always been—free, dignified and masters in their own home, in the middle of the civilized world and in a genuinely democratic system".

According to Article 10 of the preliminary rules of operation of the Assembly of Deputies, Deputy Adrian Sever, chairman of the Validation Commission, presented the commission's report on the validation of the deputies' mandates.

Campeanu Senate V.P.; Gives Up NLP Presidency

AU1806130090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1144 GMT 18 Jun 90

[National Liberal Party President Radu Campeanu's address in Bucharest on 18 June after being elected vice president of the Senate—recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen senators: I want to express thanks for your trust—at least the trust of those of you who have voted for me. I hope to fulfill this mission with full awareness—of being both a Romanian and a senator—and I wish all my colleagues to participate in discussions, to voice our opinions and vote with our consciences, reason, and not so much according to what our political affiliation would demand.

I believe that most of you are of my opinion that what must prevail here is neither a partisan spirit nor blind emotion, but only a clear awareness of our duty as elected people.

Taking into account that you have elected me as one of the vice presidents of the Senate, I would like to inform you—because I expressed thanks at the beginning—that Mr. Senator Ion Sandulescu will replace me at the helm of the group of the National Liberal Party. Thank you.

Further on 18 Jun Senate Session

AU1806133490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1200 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 18/6/1990—In the beginning of the Monday session, the chairman of the Crdentials Commission, Mr. Doru Taracila, senator of Calarasi, read a report on the accreditation of senators. Of the 119 senators elected at the may 20 ballot, 118 were accredited. The attendees were that informed Mr. Virgil Magureanu, who was elected National Salvation Front [NSF]'s senator for the constituency No.32 Salaj, gave up his mandate. As is known Mr. Virgil Magurenu is chief of the Romanian Intelligence Service. In accordance with the election law, in such a situation, the following candidate on the same list (NSF) was to be accredited. So, Mr. Nicolae Dunca was accredited by unanimous vote.

The list of senators accredited by the commission was submitted for open vote. The senators were unanimously voted.

Doyen Cezar Buda stated that the first legal senate of the country was proclaimed. [passage omitted on nomitations for president of the senate].

R. LIBERA Protests 'Intimidation' by Miners

AU1806124390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0956 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Bucharest (ROMPRES) 18/6/90—ROMPRES received a statement from newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA which shows that it cannot be published as a

result of the meeting called on 14 June at the Free Press Printing Works by miners' representatives with delegates of the printers union, the journalists union and a representative of the ROMANIA LIBERA daily. The head of the miners' delegation, Eng. Camarasan, told the meeting that if ROMANIA LIBERA continued to be published the miners would come and devastate, even if the government ruled that it should continue to be published. The threat was extended to printers as well.

As a result of this act of intimidation, the trade union and the administration of the Free Press Printing Works announced Saturday 16 June that the newspaper could not be brought out. They feared the threat could be carried out.

We ask again the government to really put normal conditions in place for our newspaper to be issued. These are elementary conditions—freedom of the press and the right to express one's opinion—which are normal in a democratic country, the statement of the Editorial Office says and adds that a complaint had been lodged with Romania's prosecutor-general.

Ratiu Says He Was Not Detained on 13-14 Jun

AU1806113190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0947 GMT 18 Jun 90

["Ion Ratiu Gives a Few Points"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 18/6/1990—During the violent incidents in Bucharest on June 13 and 14, 1990 "I was nowhere detained," stated Mr. Ion Ratiu who was a presidential candidate for May 20 elections to a reporter of the daily ADEVARUL.

As the daily mentions, Mr. Ratiu previously stated to a foreign news agency that he had been attacked and assaulted by three miners and two armed civilians, to the Romanian News Agency ROMPRES he told that, while returning from the province he had been summoned by miners to go with them, and when he appeared at the Romanian Television on Friday evening he said nothing about he had stated before.

Asked to tell the truth, Mr. Ratiu specified none of the previous variants was the true one. When he came back home from the countryside to his residence in Bucharest he and his associates were attacked by miners and managed to escape by running onto the roof of a kitchen. Therefrom he was taken down and brought to the government where he stayed till 1:00 a.m. [2200 GMT]. "I was detained nowhere. I talked (from the government's building, editor's note) with the British ambassador who meanwhile had phoned me because he lives vis-a-vis and could see everything that happened. That was the situation," Mr. Ion Ratiu explained.

Negative Foreign Reaction Cited

AU1606214090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] The U.S. Government decided to suspend all nonhumanitarian aid to Romania, as long as the democratic process is not restored in that country, reads a State Department statement cited by AFP. The United States calls on the Romanian authorities to immediately halt any action directed against the incipient democratic process.

During a news conference in Antananarivo, at the end of his visit to Madagascar, French head of state Francois Mitterrand said: The universal ballot has recently given its verdict in Romania. There is a legitimate power there. France does not challenge that power. However, it is obvious that democracy is taking roots with difficulty. I believe, Mr. Mitterrand said, that the Romanian Government should use normal means, particularly in connection with the maintenance of public order, without having to resort to means that can only increase disorder and uncertainties and pitch Romanians against each others. All Romanians should renounce violence, if they really want to join the recognized democracies, the French president said.

The French Government firmly protested against the totally unacceptable acts of violence committed against four members of the French Embassy in Bucharest between Thursday and Friday night, said a spokesman for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Our charge d'affaires in Paris was called to the French Foreign Ministry, where the demand was made that the perpetrators of this aggression should be found and punished.

The Italian Government issued a note expressing deep concern over events in Romania. Condemning all forms of violence, regardless of its origin, the Italian Government invites the Bucharest authorities to observe the human rights commitments freely assumed by the new Romania at the CSCE. Rome also expresses the hope that the values of democracy, freedom, and pluralism will find their place in the Romanian political life for good and that the spirit of national reconciliation will prevail as soon as possible, AFP states.

Border Incidents Straining Relations With Greece

Macedonia Discusses Ties

LD1206224890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Skopje, 12 Jun (TANJUG)—At its session in Skopje tonight the Executive Council of the Mac donian Assembly (presided over by President Gligori ogovski) discussed the implementation of polici of the Macedonian Assembly and a declaration in connection with the status of Macedonians who live in neighboring countries as national minorities, and assessed that all conditions are being created for the application of one of the conclusions—the introduction of reciprocal measures toward Greece regarding visa and passport regulations. The council, a statement says, holds that visa and passport regulations relating to citizens of Yugoslavia and neighboring Greece, as regards the possibility of issuing visas and also of setting limits, should be the same as those which are being set for some Macedonian citizens, i.e. SFRY citizens. The Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly proposes to the FEC [Federal Executive Council] to take all measures to implement reciprocal measures.

The republican Executive Council members concluded that the greatest number of questions relating to improving the status of Macedonians in neighboring countries was put forward in an appropriate way before the competent federal bodies and appropriate international forums and organizations, such as the second meeting of the CSCE. However, despite efforts to organize a meeting at the level of the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Greece, until now this has not taken place. This is delaying discussion of numerous questions in connection with relations with Greece, and especially of questions in connection with the rights and status of the Macedonian national minority in that country, the question of visas, reciprocity, property, language, economic cooperation, cooperation in the water industry, transport, settling of emigrants from the USSR in the Aegean part of Macedonia, and other questions which are important for the rights and status of the Macedonian national minority and the mutual interests of the two neighboring countries.

Border Crossing 'Blocked'

LD1606122790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Bitola, 16 Jun (TANJUG)—The second busiest border crossing to neighboring Greece, Medjitlija near Bitola, was blocked at midnight according to a previous announcement. Only road transport is blocked, because the railway line between Bitola and the nearest Greek town, Lerin, has been out of service for a long time. A protest meeting "Europe Yes, Visas No" has been scheduled, and will be held today at noon when organizers' demands will be made public.

The organizer of the protest meeting, Alliance of Macedonians from Aegean Macedonia, expects around 20,000 people to come from Bitola, Prilep, Ohrid, Tetovo, Struga, Debar, and other places from western Macedonia, from where long lines of buses and private cars are coming. The organizer has informed journalists that the protest meeting will last until competent federal and republican bodies, including the Presidency, inform the protest meeting in writing, that is, until they guarantee full reciprocity in Yugoslav-Greek bilateral relations.

Certain steps in this regard have already been taken. Greek citizens have been returned from the border to obtain visas in the SFRY consulate in Thessaloniki or in the SFRY Embassy in Athens, unlike the former practice of obtaining visas at the border crossings. Foreign passengers crowding at the Yugoslav border are served free food and refreshments supplied by the organizing group. Food is also provided for our citizens, as well as transport from Bitola to the other crossing. At the moment there are several thousand citizens at the border crossing. A rich cultural and art program has been organized.

Macedonia Lifts 'Blockade'

LD1606191190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Gevgelija, 16 Jun (TANJUG)—The blockade of three crossing points on the Yugoslav-Greek border was lifted about noon on Saturday [16 June] by decision of a board which had organized it in protest against discrimination of Yugoslav citizens by Greece.

The organizers decided to end the blockade in response to the Yugoslav Government's statement yesterday that reciprocal measures on the border with Greece would be considered unless it liberalized its border-crossing regime.

Protest rallies have been announced in Gevgelija, Bitola and Stari Dojran, three border towns in Yugoslavia's Republic of Macedonia, as a sign of citizens' disagreement with the Greek Government's selective policies, discriminatory to the Macedonians, in granting entry visas to Yugoslav citizens.

The blockade of the Yugoslav-Greek border, imposed about 2:30 a.m. today, has now been lifted. The protest rallies, originally set for the noon, have probably also been cancelled.

The twelve-hour blockade of the Yugoslav-Greek border came to an end after the government of the Slav Republic of Macedonia announced that it has as of late night stopped issuing visas to Greek citizens at the border and introduced the reciprocity principle in the issue of visas at the Yugoslav Embassy in Athens and the Yugoslav Consulate in Salonika.

The Macedonian Government underscores that it has raised most of the issues relating to the position of the ethnic Macedonians in neighbouring countries, but that the expected dialogue has not been established with

Greece. The Macedonian Government underscores that the discrimination against Macedonians in Greece as a major obstacle in relations with Greece.

A protest rally agaisnt Greece's discriminatory policy was nevertheless held in Gevgelija today. It was attended by several thousand people. The organizers of the rally proposed the forming of a committee which would initiate the convening of a world Macedonian congress to prepare a platform for the convening of an international conference on the Macedonian question.

The task of the congress would be both to urge the parliaments and governments of the big powers to help the solution of the Macedonian question and to initiate the founding of a world [word indistinct] centre for truth about Macedonia.

'Understanding,' 'Consideration' Urged

LD1606152690 Belgrde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Skopje, 16 Jun (TANJUG)—Taking possible consequences into consideration, the Macedonian Executive Council concluded at its session today to call on the organizers of protest meetings and Greek-border blockades not to obstruct the realization of international obligations of Macedonia and to show understanding and consideration for passengers whom this blockade put into an unfavorable position and whose security and health are endangered.

A statement from today's session says the Executive Council has initiated a large number of questions in connection with the status of Macedonians in neighboring countries. The Council, however, again stresses that an expected dialogue with Greece has not been realized, especially as regards the rights and status of Macedonians in this country. Problems of property belonging to Macedonian emigrants is one of the contentious questions, as well as the colonization of the Aegean part of Macedonia by USSR emigrants. The Executive Council stresses that a special impediment to the relations with neighboring Greece are visa regulations which Greek authorities impose on Yugoslav citizens, and especially discrimination which in the crudest way affects Macedonians from the Aegean part of Macedonia and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The Council also concluded that the need for a more direct application of reciprocal measures was supported by the highest federal bodies, which is substantiated by statements by the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council.

In the meantime, the Macedonian Assembly also adopted a declaration on the status of the Macedonian national minority in Greece and Bulgaria, which should be applied as a document on policy and measures of competent bodies in relations with these two countries.

According to that, the Macedonian government announces reciprocal measures are already being implemented in relations with the Republic of Greece. The practice of issuing visas to Greek citizens at our border crossings was abolished. The issue of visas at border crossings was introduced as a step toward liberalization, that is, abolishing visas. However, having considered the practice of Greek officials, it has been recently abolished.

The government of Macedonia undertook the obligation of supervising the implementation of these measures and to propose in accordance with the development of the situation, other activities which will secure the integrity and dignity of our citizens.

$1,000 Requirement Enforced

LD1706144190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1410 GMT 17 jun 90

[Text] Athens, 17 Jun (TANJUG)—Five Yugoslav tourists were returned to Belgrade from Athens airport this morning, contrary to the existing Greek regulations, because they did not have, each, $1,000 for entry into Greece.

A similar thing happened yesterday at the Greek-Yugoslav border, where as TANJUG has learned, none of the Yugoslav tourists on board six tourists buses who did not, each, have $1,000 were permitted to cross into Greece, despite the fact that they had vouchers showing that they had paid in advance for seven-day package arrangements in Greece. Under the existing Greek regulations, tourists from countries not belonging to the European Community must have at least 3,000 drachmae (Around 900 West German marks) when entering Greece. The Greek authorities have been violating their own regulations in the case of Yugoslavs.

The above two instances are not isolated cases. Five 90-year-old Serbian World War One veterans, who were travelling to Greece to visit the cemetery of their 8,000 fallen comrades in arms in Salonika, were among the Yugoslavs who were not permitted to enter Greece not long ago.

The behaviour of Greek border authorities is the latest in a series of actions which have strained Yugoslav-Greek relations in the more recent months and which culminated with the blockade of the border between the two countries by demonstrators on the Yugoslav side last month and again yesterday.

The rejection of Yugoslav authorities to agree to a significant increase in the number of permits for the transit of Greek trucks across Yugoslavia and the Greek side's negation of the existence of the Macedonian nation, which has a republic in Yugoslavia, are at the core of the dispute.

'More Repressions' Reported

LD1706223290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1513 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Gevgelia, 17 Jun (TANJUG)—After yesterday's blockade of traffic at border crossings with Greece and the reciprocity that was applied in visa-passport regime towards the travelling Greeks, the Greek border authorities have introduced more repressions against Yugoslav travellers.

Yugoslav travellers, at all Greek border crossings, are now required to show, in addition to passports with visas and other documents, also that they possess the sum of $1,000 (2,000 D-Marks) before they enter Greece.

One thousand Yugosalvs who were unable to show this sum of foreign currency were returned from the Greek border crossing Evzoni today. They were on their way to spending summer holidays in neighbouring Greece.

The intention of the Greek border organs, however, apparently [word indistinct] only to check whether the Yugoslav citizens possessed the required sums of money, for some of them were demanded to prove they had up to 2,000 dollars.

Around 400 Yugoslavs were returned from the Greek border crossing Idomen this morning. They had set off by train for Greece on Friday evening [15 June]. One day and night they were held at the Greek railway station, receiving no explanation and this morning were returned to Gevgelia.

Following the latest measures by the Greek border organs, the Yugoslav border organs returned Greek travellers who had insufficient money for entering Yugosalvia from the border crossing Bogorodice. Visas are not being issued on the border today to Greek pasengers, who were directed instead to the Yugoslav diplomatic representations in Greece.

Concerning the latest developments in the regime of crossing the Yugoslav-Greek border, it was announced in Belgrade today that the Federal Foreign Secretariat and the Yugoslav consular representatives in Greece have since the beginning of this situation been in steady contact with the competent Greek organs, investing efforts to have negotiations held towards reaching acceptable solutions on the basis of reciprocity.

Talks Held With Greek Envoy

AU1806153390 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Dragan Petrovic report]

[Text] The information concerns (?higher) diplomatic activity and talks, the only way that the problem on the Greek border can be surmounted.

Milivoje Maksic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Elevtherios Karayiannis, ambassador of the Republic of Greece, today. On this occasion and within the framework of constant activity by the [word indistinct] organs concerning the problem on the Yugoslav-Greek border, quick and specific measures were proposed to the Greeks to facilitate the unhindered circulation of the citizens of both countries while complying with reciprocal exemptions.

As we have learned from well-informed sources, the SFRY ambassador in Athens is due to be received by the Greek foreign minister. Steps are also being taken for other Yugoslav-Greek meetings and talks to be held to help resolve this pending and very important question.

Minister Horvat Comments

LD1806150290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1355 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government has been caught by surprise by a decision by the Greek border authorities that all Yugoslav tourists entering Greece should show proof that they are in possession of 1,000 dollars, Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Franc Horvat, also in charge of tourism, told TANJUG Monday [18 June].

Horvat added that Greece's one-sided measure was even more unexpected as 1990 has been proclaimed the year of European tourism with almost all borders being opened up to tourists.

He said that contacts with the Greeks are underway and that a solution to the dispute is shortly expected, thus recreating normal conditions for the two countries' tourist cooperation.

The Association of Yugoslav Travel Agencies is also in daily contact with Greece.

The association's president, Andjelko Simic, said today that the Greek travel agencies have already publically opposed their country's decision as it directly threatens their business interests.

Simic said he is surprised that the 1,000-dollar obligation applies to people travelling to Greece as part of pre-paid package tours.

Reaction to Protest Rallies, Police Activities

DELO Comments

AU1706202290 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 14 Jun 90 p 1

[Vojko Flegar "Topic of the Day" commentary: "The Serbs in the Cauldron"]

[Text] Unbiased observers of the political events in Serbia are convinced that an anticommunist hysteria of "Romanian" proportions is advancing from the backstage up front. Today's meeting (which was so-called probably because of the "ironic counterpoint" to the former "happenings of the people," while in essence it

was a demonstration against the current authorities) is according to this thesis merely a prologue to a drama with an unpredictable course but with the outcome known in advance. The communists will not get even a walk-on role, while there will be so many protagonists that they will be stepping on each other's toes.

Mihalj Kertes, "the clown without portfolio" in the official Belgrade, apparently likes to tell an allegorical joke concerning Serbs in hell who need no guard at the cauldron in which the devil boils them. As soon as one of them pops his head over the rim with the intention of escaping, the others pull him back. Seselj's storm troopers of the Serbian National Renewal, who chased Draskovic's bodyguard of the Serbian Renewal Movement just before the end of the demonstrations yesterday, are the worldly representation of Kertes' favorite story. Three-in-one Serbia, whose goal was united Yugoslavia, at the moment even has no united party, which means a party without disagreements on "strategic" questions more or less on display. If this seems understandable for an illegal "opposition-to-be" in the first stage of the struggle for power, it is nevertheless somewhat surprising that a gap is appearing even among the communists. Paradoxically, this happened precisely in connection with the new "merger proposal" with the Socialist Alliance of Working People into a new socialist party. Reaction has been so sharp that Milosevic is the only one who has not been by name called to account by the grass roots.

From a rational factor of Yugoslav instability, Serbia is turning into an irrational one. In other words, Yugoslavia will no longer tremble because of the export of the "antibureaucratic revolution," but because of internal instability over "the entire territory of Serbia" and because of the export of a heap of "small party revolutions" to all parts of the federation.

Belgrade Media Union Protests

LD1506181690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG)—We maintain that the reports and commentaries on Belgrade Radio and Television during and after the protest rally by Serbian opposition parties held on 13 June in Belgrade, constitute a gross violation of journalistic ethics and the principles of public information. This is said in a statement by the Independent Trade Union of Belgrade Radio and Television, which, among other things, is worried "that denying the right to tell the truth" may bring about a fall in the number of television subscribers.

The independent trade union members, comprising journalists, editors, cameramen, technicians and other production and maintenance staff, are embittered by the conduct of their management and its executive team. They are the ones who forced "them to fool the public in an unprecedented way." The statement from today's meeting stresses that during the protest rally "television was saturated with untruths, ranging from the number of the participants in the rally and obscuring some obvious facts to airing the ruling party's views and its aggressive and primitive propaganda."

The statement directly accuses the director general of Belgrade Radio and Television of this kind of conduct while his interventions are described as political propaganda rather editorial or journalistic. In addition to this, at the independent trade union meeting attended by 180 of its 400 members, it was said that some presenters who declined to read out "such propaganda forgeries" had been suspended or fined for this.

The Independent Trade Union of Belgrade Radio and Television will defend its threatened members, who on this occasion acted as true professionals, the statement says.

"We do not want to defend the interests of any one political party, nor do we want to be enticed into interparty struggles. All we want is to protect the interests and rights of our members as well as the right of our audience to obtain true objective and verified information on their screens."

By distancing themselves from the insults aired in the newscast, aimed at Novi Sad Television, BORBA and Studio B [Belgrade's local FM station] the independent trade union of production workers of Belgrade Radio and Television demands that the public prosecutor consider the possibility of bringing criminal charges against the responsible individuals of Belgrade Radio and Television for contravening the Law on Information.

The statement finally demands that Belgrade Television broadcast, as soon as possible, a recording of the police intervention on 13 June outside the Belgrade Television building and that the leaders of the parties are enabled in the near future to present the relevant facts concerning the protest rally held on 13 June in Belgrade in a special program broadcast from this television studio.

POLITIKA Protests Coverage

LD1506210390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG)—We do not have to agree with all the theses, slogans, and methods by which some Serbian opposition parties present their views on the public political scene, but we are resolutely against the treatment being given within the POLITIKA enterprise to the unstoppable process of democratization already underway, which also includes the activity of the opposition, according to a protest statement by 36 journalists from the POLITIKA enterprise who are dissatisfied with the way articles have been written over the past few days on the protest meeting in Republic Square and the events surrounding it.

We resolutely reject being identified with the report entitled: "Protest Meeting against Serbia Has Failed," which was signed "by a team of political reporters and photojournalists" published in POLITIKA on 14 June

1990, as well as with the reactions to this event in NIN and POLITIKA EKSPRES, it says in the protest by the prominent journalists.

Assessing the articles concerning the protest meeting in the newspapers published by POLITIKA, the signatories of the protest say that the legally announced, scheduled, and approved multiparty protest meeting in Belgrade "was presented in a fabricated and distorted way" in which the fact that the police in front of the Belgrade Television building "beat up several participants in this meeting, including some prominent public and cultural workers," was passed over in silence.

The 36 journalists from POLITIKA declare that the course of history and democratization, including the opposition's emergence onto the scene, cannot be halted by truncheons, forum-style statements, and one-sided negative reporting, nor by the denunciatory "uncovering" of the organizers of "the anti-Serbian coalition"—this time in their own ranks and in some media from their own environment.

They send word that neither democracy, reform, or the 21st century will not be achieved in this manner, nor will the fulfilment of the basic principles of their journalistic profession, which implies the provision of truthful information, concerning what is happening in our country, to the public. [passage omitted]

Belgrade Radio Comments

AU1706184690

[Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 17 June carries an approximately 15-minute-long report by Dragan Stavljanin and Nebojsa Spajic on the protest meeting that was organized by Serbian opposition groups in Belgrade on 13 June. The first 12 minutes of the report are devoted to describing the events of the protest meeting and various subsequent reactions to it. In conclusion, Dragan Stavljanin makes the following comment:

"Considering the events and the political reasoning, the militia's intervention was a great mistake and a stain on the honor of the authorities. To get rid of it, the whole affair should be clarified as quickly as possible to establish who did this disservice by ordering the cruel and groundless intervention. Only thus can the authorities confirm their democratic orientation and prevent the spread of the Zuta Greda syndrome to restore the confidence of the voting public that has been shaken by the brutal act."

Stavljanin is then followed by Nebojsa Spajic who outlines the demand by the Serbian opposition groups for elections to be held before a new Serbian constitution is adopted and the insistence by the Serbian leadership that a new constitution be adopted before elections are held. He says in conclusion:

"At this moment, a wise policy is more necessary than ever. It has to take account of the interests of everyone, or of the majority, at least. Therefore, it would be useful for representatives of the authorities and the opposition in Serbia to sit down together around a discussion table and agree on how to work towards holding elections.

"At these [word indistinct] moments, the situation should not be repeated whereby, through [word indistinct] each other throughout history, the Serbian people have unfortunately done most harm to themselves. If this were to happen now too, then we can only dream about a better future."

After this comment by Spajic, the speaker in the studio returns and says the following:

"So, as we have seen—and we have endeavored to see and hear as best we can—this is what happened. My colleagues Dragan Stavljanin and Nebojsa Spajic have endeavored to report the facts in an objective and professional way. Of course, the moral of this event is also important.

"There is no disputing that Belgrade and Serbia cannot accept the extreme conduct of individuals and groups infected with nationalism, Chetnik songs and (?beards), the tearing up and burning of state symbols, insults to personalities, and anticommunist euphoria. However, neither can one accept any single unjustifiable wound that is caused by a cattle prod, the belittling of those who think differently, and intolerance.

"We must constantly bear in mind that we are irrevocably moving toward something that should bring us closer to Europe and the world, which is something that we have already decided on after all. It is difficult to achieve a multiparty parliamentary democracy without preparing for it. Therefore, when it comes, it could cause a shock of the type that has already been seen around us. This shock can be avoided with an intelligent approach, mutual respect, and tolerance."

U.S. Response Viewed

LD1806145390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1006 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)—After State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutweiler's statement on last week's rally by Serbian opposition parties in Belgrade "It is much clearer why Serbian right-wing parties are in such a hurry and who is hurrying them up, why they are not for a dialogue on the Serbian Constitution but are actually announcing a literal takeover of power at the expense of a loss of part of Serbian territories," a belgrade daily, POLITIKA EKSPRES, writes today.

Margaret Tutweiler last Friday [15 June] expressed deep concern over reports that police, unprovoked and without appropriate warning, used excessive force to disperse a group of demonstrators who gathered in front of Belgrade's radio-television building.

The daily pointed out the State department's quickness in making an assessment only two days after the opposition rally, questioning the basis on which it was made.

The opposition rally in Belgrade demanded free multiparty elections prior to the adoption of the republican constitution while the communist authorities are insisting on an opposite sequence. After the rally, the authorities accused the opposition that with its demands it was of playing into the hands of Albanian separatism in the province of Kosovo.

Commission To Study 'Intervention'

LD1806144390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun, (TANJUG)—The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia has formed a commission for establishing the facts in connection with the police intervention on 13 June, the day of the protest meeting in Belgrade which was organized by the People's Radical Party, the Democratic Party, the Serbian Renaissance Movement, the Social Democratic Party of Yugoslavia, and the Liberal Party.

The Serbian Executive Council press statement stresses that, in keeping with valid legal regulations, the holding of the protest meeting was approved in Republic Square between 1400 and 1600, but that the police intervened significantly following the protest meeting, around 2000, in front of the television building. In view of the fact that the stance was that the police intervention should be avoided and in view of differing statements concerning whether the situation inevitably required intervention, the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly has formed this commission, the statement says.

Debate on Kosovo's Status Within Serbia Continues

Radmilovic Discusses Plans

AU1806103390 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 10 Jun 90 p 9

[R. Bislimi report: "Serbia Will Defend its Policy in Kosovo"]

[Text] The situation in Kosovo is exceptionally serious. Interethnic relations have not only become unsettled, but the point of total ethnic confrontation and homogenization has been reached. Trust has evaporated, and many distinguished leaders have played a part in this; it is therefore understandable that many Serbs and Montenegrins will no longer accept them, Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Serbian Assembly's Executive Council, emphasized in an interview he gave today to TANJUG, RILINDJA, and the Albanian- language services of Pristina Radio and Television.

In his view, Serbia is being attacked and an anti-Serb atmosphere is being created in Kosovo, not only in the media, but among delegates. Radmilovic pointed out that baseless and ridiculous decisions are being made concerning withdrawing approval granted earlier to republican laws and decisions on integration. Alternative self-managing organs and boards of directors are being formed illegally, even in the Internal Affairs services.

Explaining the essence of Serbia's policy in Kosovo, Radmilovic stressed that Kosovo, as the cradle of the Serbian nation, is an integral and inseparable part of Serbia, on whose territory no other republic or state can be formed. Albanian nationals make up the majority of the population in Kosovo, and it is therefore natural that Kosovo should be an autonomous province within the framework of Serbia. This means that it has the right to officially use the language spoken there, to cultivate cultural values, to have its Albanian-language university and other institutions, and all the other rights which the Serbian population also possess.

Kosovo, Radmilovic added, must have autonomy, and the highest degree of autonomy that exists in the world, but without elements of statehood, and without separation from Serbia or opposition to Serbia.

He expressed the view that there should nevertheless be mutual tolerance in Kosovo and a common life should be cultivated.

It must also be clear, Radmilovic pointed out, that autonomy and democracy cannot be a screen, and cannot be used to spread intolerance, hatred, and pressure against certain ethnic sections of the population, or to imperil Serbia's constitutional order or territorial integrity.

Decisions of the Kosovo Assembly Chamber of Associated Labor—Illegal

To the question of what Serbia will do if it is shown that its policies on Kosovo are not being accepted, Radmilovic replied by saying that Serbia is committed to effective cooperation. We relied for a long time on the institutions of the system in Kosovo, which were ineffective and sometimes even paid no heed to our views. It is an illusion to think that a state like Serbia with a population of 10 million will, under any condition whatsoever, permit a section of its rightful territory to be detached. Anyone who persists in such an aim and encourages an escalation of the disturbances, terrorism, or even an armed uprising must be aware that he is leading his own people toward a civil war which they can never win, and for that reason must bear full material and historical responsibility for its bloodshed and human victims. Of course, Serbia will do its utmost to prevent such a dramatic situation, but only with the aid of other measures of the rule of law, and not by giving ground at the cost of its territorial integrity or at the cost of the inequality or insecurity of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, Radmilovic said.

Radmilovic judged that the Albanian separatists are naive to think that they can achieve the dissolution of the system in Kosovo by paralyzing institutions and creating a chaotic situation in the economy and the life of society, whose epilogue would be a fulfillment of separatist goals. It is also naive to imagine that Serbia is not able to prevent this.

The president of the Serbian Executive Council considered as absurd and economically damaging the decision of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Kosovo Assembly on withdrawing the already given agreement to create single systems at republican level. These and other decisions are illegal, aim at a blockade, and conceal separatist ambitions. Radmilovic then warned that a republican law will be passed giving wider authorities to the republican organs if the provincial organs fail to intervene when unlawful and illegal decisions are made.

Talking about preparations for a new Serbian constitution, Radmilovic emphasized that the aim is not to abolish Kosovo's autonomy, but merely to create conditions to enable the rule of law to operate, regardless of what party is in power, and to secure Serbia's territorial integrity, the constitutional order, and the safety of the persons and property of all citizens. Nevertheless, until the new constitution is produced, Serbia will not rest with its arms akimbo or allow the chaotic situation in Kosovo to continue. Serbia has not only the right but the duty to use all means to prevent this, Radmilovic said.

There Can Be No Parallel Militia in Kosovo

It must be realized, Radmilovic observed, that it was not Serbia but the other republics which stopped contributing to the fund for Kosovo's faster development, and it is to be expected that this fund will no longer exist by January next year. It is similarly not to be expected that agreement will be reached at federal level on the financing of the state's administration and activities in Kosovo, although at present it finances 85 percent of it. Can it be expected that Serbia will devote itself solely to Kosovo, which would be normal, the funds which it has hitherto been contributing to for the faster development of undeveloped regions, if the Albanian separatists continue in working to encourage an anti-Serb atmosphere and total confrontation and separation, and if there is discrimination against the Serbs and Montenegrins, pressure for their emigration, and the like? Radmilovic said that the answer is obvious, and this should not be taken as a threat or a form of blackmail, but as pure and simple logic. Under such circumstances, Serbia would of course try to help Kosovo, but would not be evenhanded, and would give help to the endangered Serbs and Montenegrins to secure their existence in the province.

Radmilovic replied to a question concerning possibilities for dialogue with those who have started political initiatives in the province by saying that he is ready to talk with those who publicly declare that they are prepared to maintain the republic's territorial integrity and the constitutional order and to struggle for the full equality of all citizens living in the province, and who do not sow ethnic hatred.

Regarding the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs' formation of separate militia units consisting of suspended Albanian militiamen, Stanko Radmilovic stressed that parallel units cannot exist and this will be prevented. He mentioned the limits of the authorization of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and warned that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will make a decision for the Republican Secretariat to assume full responsibility for security if these are not respected. If this happens, it will be a measure forced upon us, Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council, said at the end of the interview.

Kosovo Alternative Holds Symposium

AU1806010690 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 11 Jun 90 p 2

[H.M. report: "Political Self-Organization Leads the Albanians Toward Democracy"]

[Text] Pec, 10 Jun—Today's open symposium on Kosovo, under the conditions of pluralism and the emergence of a multiparty system, aroused great interest in the "Ramiz Sadiku" Culture Hall in Pec yesterday evening. Representatives of the Kosovo Alternative and various independent associations replied directly, no-holds-barred to many questions. Present were Dr. Hajrullah Gorani, president of the Kosovo Independent Trade Union Alliance; Halil Matoshi, president of the Kosovo Youth Parliament; Jusuf Ferizi, president of the Alliance of Independent Journalists; Astrit Salihu, representative of the Association for a Yugoslav Democratic Initiative; Reshat Nurboja, president of the Association for the Return of Kosovo Albanians; and Kole Berisha, representative of the Association of the Isolated [those subjected to "isolation" by the security services in 1989].

Under the circumstances of the major changes in the political and economic system in Yugoslavia, the Albanian people have been organizing themselves politically by establishing parties, alliances, and associations whose aim is to protect and represent their national interests, economic independence, and social prosperity, to lead the people toward democracy and respect for human rights and freedoms, and to eliminate violence, directed by informal groups and singular leaderships, political bureaucracy, etc. It is the historical right of the Albanians, won during the National Liberation War and earlier wars, to finally decide directly and equally the status of the province, which must be equal to the other federal units and independent when it is a matter of managing its system within the federal framework.

In recent days, as never before, the people's demands for true freedom and equality have been making themselves heard, rejecting the division, privileges, plunder and

destruction of the economic base, and colonization with dark political designs which are the brainchildren of a group of nationalists and imposed monist leaders. The current Albanian leadership, regardless of the heavy-handed pressure which is forcefully evident in the large number of militiamen who have interfered in the economy and entered our schools and hospitals, should draw up and implement their own constitutions and laws as permitted by the present Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, because, under the existing SFRY Constitution, nobody, and thus not the Socialist Republic of Serbia, can reduce the competences of the province as defined by the Federal Constitution. The amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia that were approved under duress at the time of the state of emergency last year should not be heeded but should be declared invalid. Through objective reporting, now freed from the unprecedented domination and censorship of the party monopoly on the truth in the media, the problem of Kosovo is now being understood more objectively in the progressive world and in the Europe which is taking huge strides toward society's democratization, and the integration of people, ideas, and capital. On this basis, the Kosovo Alternative is mobilizing the masses and is committed to prosperity, equality, and democracy, which all stem from the national feelings of the Albanians, who have never been bloodthirsty invaders who have destroyed other peoples, it was said at the open symposium.

Executive Council Statement

LD1406082390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—The president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, Jusuf Zejnulahu, and other Council members of Albanian nationality feel the discussion at the recent joint session of the Serbian and Kosovo Executive Councils held in Pristina was open and correct, but disagreements over some key issues emerged. This refers to, as noted in the statement for the press, the future constitutional status for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the process of democratization in the province, the appropriateness of taking over some tasks from the domain of the provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the probem regarding school curriculum and programs, and laws from the area of education. Inconsistence vis-a-vis the application of the Constitution and laws in force, both at the level of the province and the republic, was pointed out especially.

All discussions expressed the readiness of Kosovo Executive Council members to be involved in the implementation of a principled policy aimed at the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo; the creation of a climate of intranational trust, brotherhood, unity, and full national equality; the preservation of the integrity of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and resolution of the current problems in a principled and democratic way. The demand that we make our views concerning the Serbian policy on Kosovo known was out of context and incongrous with the aim of the meeting, the statement notes.

We assessed that every policy reducing the authonomy of the Socialist Authonomous Province of Kosovo is unacceptable. Further, the statement cites, laws and programs anticipating solutions contained in the proposed new Serbian constitution denying national equality, history, language, cultural, and spiritual values of the Albanian nationality and the province's uniqueness were not upheld.

The policy of resolving the situation in Kosovo by force and repression, as well as limiting the domain of work of provincial bodies, cannot be accepted. This, the statement adds, cannot be regarded as "a constitutional assault" for which the Executive Council members of the Albanian nationality can be accused. We assessed that we have no authority to make decisions concerning these issues, but that only the people and the Assembly of Kosovo are empowered to do so.

We still regard that, in the spirit of the last meeting, it is necessary that the Serbian and Kosovo Executive Councils determine the main issues and secure a joint involvement in resolving them with the aim of ensuring the speedier social and material development of the province, intranational tolerance and understanding, and the full equality of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo, the statement of the Kosovo Executive Council president and members of the Albanian nationality concludes.

Serbia's Prlja Views Situation

LD1506173190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1545 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG)—It is unacceptable that the opposition parties in Kosovo are not declaring themselves against the province's secession from Yugoslavia's biggest republic, Serbian Secretary for Foreign Relations Aleksandar Prlja said here today.

Prlja told a press conference that ethnic Albanians in Kosovo should first get used to the idea that the province is not a state and that it has to remain a part of Serbia. Only then can there be talk about the development of genuine autonomy.

Serbia claims the right on Kosovo, where its mediaeval state was located. Today, however, ethnic Albanians make up more than 90 percent of the province's population and they are demanding a greater degree of autonomy.

Kosovo has been the site of riots and mass demonstrations by ethnic Albanians over the past few years. In the past 18 months, more than 50 persons were killed in clashes with the police.

On the future settlement of relations amongst Yugoslavia's six republics and two provinces, both of which are

a part of Serbia, Prlja said that it would be dangerous if each member of the federation entered the negotiations with stands it was not willing to change. He added that Serbia urges a federation and that a confederative order was unacceptable for it.

Yugoslvia's most developed republics of Slovenia and Croatia, where multi-party elections have already been held, want a confederation.

Prlja negatively replied to the Bulgarian correspondent's question whether Serbia was helping the Ilinden organization in Bulgaria. He added that Serbia urged a development of good-neighbourly relations with Bulgaria and the curbing of nationalistic tenencies.

Ilinden is an organization of ethnic Macedonians in Bulgaria which is accused by the authorities of wanting to establish a "greater Macedonia" which would include parts of Bulgaria. Macedonia is a sovereign republic in southern Yugoslavia.

Free Elections Demanded

LD1506203990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Pristina, 15 Jun (TANJUG)—The leadership of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, the strongest opposition party in the province which is part of the Republic of Serbia, demands the provincial parliament and government to pass as soon as possible a law on free elections and to set the relevant deadline.

Party President Ibrahim Rugova told newsmen today that the crisis in Kosovo could be solved only in a democratic way and that this can be done only by the majority ethnic Albanians and Serbs and Montenegrins living in the province.

Rugova's message to participants in a recent meeting of Serbia's opposition parties in Belgrade said that the conditions in Kosovo "cannot be resolved by arms."

Kosovo is a hotbed of inter-nationality conflicts in Yugoslavia. It was in the territory of this province that the Serbian mediaeval state was created. Today, ethnic Albanians are accounted for 90 percent of the province's population. They seek a greater autonomy relative to the parent republic Serbia.

In preparing themselves for multi-party elections, the date of which is not yet known, Serbian Communists have recently decided to set up a new Socialist Party of Serbia. This initiative was upheld by the party leaderships in the provinces.

The Kosovo Communists carried today a document that would be used as the basis for discussions on the new party. A similar document was carried also by the communist leadership in Vojvodina, Serbia's other province.

Macedonian Journalists Protest 'Aggression'

AU1606141390 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 90 p 5

["Open Letter" from Macedonian Journalists; date not given: "Aggression from Serbia"]

[Text] Skopje—About a hundred prominent journalists, commentators, public and cultural workers of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia yesterday sent an open letter to the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly, and the republican Executive Council, expressing their sharp protest over the silence of the highest assembly, social, and other leaderships and scientific institutions in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. This indignation was aimed at, as they put it, public and unscrupulous aggression by some of the highest scientific and church institutions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as the aggression of some of the most popular public media which express official Serbia policy, among which POLITIKA and its publications are foremost. Many newly created political parties and leaders in the Socialist Republic of Serbia have recently joined in this aggression, the open letter stresses.

These circles allege that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is only a geographical term, that the Macedonian nation is a Comintern invention and a baby of the anti-Serbian plot in the forms of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], that the Macedonian people are permanently obsessed with Serbophobia, that they persecute the Serbs and turn them into Macedonians by force, and that Bulgarian teachers are forced upon Serbian children. The present Macedonian political leadership is alleged to possess a pro-Bulgarian orientation, the open letter says.

The Macedonian journalists warn that they will publicly demand the collective resignation of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly, and the Republican Executive Council, as well as the Macedonian member of the SFRY Presidency, unless they carry out their constitutional duty to defend the integrity of the SFRY, because open and direct support to renewed territorial pretensions leading to another division of Macedonia is manifested, the letter says in conclusion.

SFRY Role During Hungarian Uprising Criticized

LD1706205790 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1518 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, 17 Jun (TANJUG)—Hungarian television has presented in a negative light Yugoslavia's role at the time of the Hungarian uprising against the Stalinist regime in 1956.

Speaking on a TV programme broadcast yesterday evening in connection with the first anniversary of the reburial of the remains of former Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy, member of the leadership of the "Committee for the Historical Truth" Miklos Vasarhelyi

qualified as wrong the support lent at the time by Yugoslav President Tito to the second Soviet intervention and regretted that the Hungarians who had sought asylum in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest were let go and were not returned home but were taken to a Soviet barracks and later to Romania.

The Yugoslav support to the second "soviet intervention hit us like lighting out of the blue," Vasarhelyi said and set out that Hungarians have not been able to understand the Yugoslav decision to the present day.

Another participant in the programme, Yugoslav journalist Djuka Julius said he, himself, felt the step taken by the government in Belgrade was wrong but underscored the it was the only realistic one in the given situation.

"Yugoslavia was not in a position to help Budapest, because it was afraid for its own security," Julius said. Julius was in the critical hours of 1956 in Budapest, where he served as a translator in the talks between Janos Kadar and the then Yugoslav Ambassador Dalibor Soldatic.